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il remittances are to be made, and ed, relating to the pecuniary con-MS-8250 per annum, payable in adand communications must be Post PAID. STREAMENTS making less than a square red three times for 75 cts.; one square

Financial Committee. SAMEEL PHILBRICE,
STATE LORING, EDMESD QUISCY,
WILLIAM BASSETT.

LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

M. XII.---NO. 29.

UGE OF OPPRESSION. may possibly be a piece of unti-slavery more probably the grave producpro-slavery gentleman.

From the Northampton Courier. slaveholders in the Church.

-I noticed in your paper of the 28th a correspondent of yours had furnished Clinus, in which he gives some anec-less sundry remarks, with a view evi-bunoung those Christians who cannot a slaveholding. I was pleased, howor remark at the close of the arti-nan had signified his intention to hoked with no small degree of anxi-he would say; but to my exceeding nothing appeared! I am therefore ense of duty to accept of your kind

a few words in reply. Il hand of abolitionists have on in our country. It is a truth trons, it is enough to mention that the churches have been through the land, by this troublem. And here let me say, that uly desirous for the welfare of self; and I would resent any them as quick as any aboliopon them as quick as any soon-re, in fact, I may say, that so soon conveniently and safely, I would sent out of the country; and in so speak the feelings of Christians outhern States; but I do protest othren at the South being so slanby the abolitionists. I know there who pray over them, and who give astroction; and I do think it cruel to brethren merely for maintaining an the holy patriarchs of old were perw, and which was not condemned either s apostles. And I feel grieved to hear art of the country, who I trust are

MR. GEORGE THOMPSON'S LECTURE.

are many wrong things practised strotion; and I am sorry for it; but consent that my dear christian brethen over to the buffetings of Satan hold slaves in imitation of faithful is not right. It is not practising on

es would lead me to say much more :robably wish your correspondents to be, with the expression of a hope, that ef-lade Christian brethren from the com-be church will soon cease, and that all n, agreeably to the Saviour's precept, to do ers as they would that others should do unto PHILEMON.

From the Fall River Gazette. nen of Southern Literature and Philan-

thropy. ricle which has given so much offence to

th correspondent, was the Irish Address is read at Faneuil Hall, and signed by Fa-hew, Daniel O'Connell, and others. FORSYTH, March 22, 1842. Sia: In looking over your paper of March, I noticed the enclosed, and I take this mity of sending it back to its publisher. al that such pieces will have a bad efslaves of the South; we hope that the mal is the only paper that you exchange both, and I am happy to find that it fell is as soon as it came from the post-office, had the liberty given me by one of the had the liberty given me by one of the Professors of the S. B. M. C. to send it am not a slaveholder myself, and I admit ry is an evil, and it is sin. Rid us of the lwe will be sure to get rid of the former. fice, as we would rather have corrupting and digraceful stuff. ten clear of your slaves & poctited have the slaves the proginy of those se reflect that the North said not a nan rights the dishonor which athaveholders until they sold every isk the question did you set your slaves ou did not, which I Knew to be the case, ou candidly and seriously which is to seller or the purchaser which is to Now if the states will appropriate he negroes of the South, the funds t that there is not a man South of as line but what will sell his slaves The South is now much in debt for ne north, let the N. States as states r lired by them and I will guarantee t slaves for them, this is the plan do an ess, if you feel such sympathy for ing certainly to use the Lords nat way and your crown will be peragled with darkeys of the richest hue, Mr. Editor, [Better said Mr. scoundrel,] buy us out we will do a fair busine had the pleasure of visiting the ors of the U. S. and I have seen them e too the mass of negroes degraded na-nd miserable and I believe they would willing now to come to the south and seives good masters where they would maintained until death. In conclusion pectfully ask you to keep your end to your own business, marry

A sample of northern doughfaceism.

on the Unitarian Monthly Miscellany. Tase on the slate of the Country, delivered First Church in Medford, on the Annual and 7th, 1842. By Caleb Stetson.

e a negro and allow us if we prefer som

son first portrays the disastrous con-country, and then proceeds to consider orn rights and interests. We d the want of restriction or excep-cier which Mr. Stetson draws of the ll be promoted, or the manded this war, felt it necessary to resort to acts of the meanest and most dishonorable character.—
a style of discourse.

The next extract I have read is obviously given to ef the subject, I shall have to show you that all pting in the pulpit such a style of discourse.



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1842.

From the Cincinnati Anti-Abolitionist.

White Niggars.

We wish to state to the Presbyterian Advotate, that in the sense abolitionists view 'niggars,'

produce the impression, that the appearance of this Russian agent was an event of great importance, and fraught with danger to the British interests. Now hear the rest, and judge for yourselves

We wish to state to the Presbyterian Advocate, that in the sense abolitionists view 'niggars,
we are decidedly anti-niggar. Thomas Morris, the
while niggar candidate for the Vice Presidency, is
for giving them all the privileges of men, except
voting and holding office. Yes, sir, we are autiniggar in this sense of the word unconditionally. If
we expect that niggara will be satisfied with being
put up so high without going further, we are much
mistaken. They would be more fierce for voting
and holding office, in such a case than they now
are. But again. In the broadest sense of the word
we are anti-niggar: that is, if there had not need to a negro brought from the wilds of A can, there never should be with our consent. But as they are
here and was entailed upon us by our ancestors, we
can see no way they can be treated better than to
hold them in a state of mild servitude as they are
now in the southern States. They are generally
under similar treatment to our young men in the
North before they are of age, or twenty-one, and
we see no right of necessity of disturbing them;
besides, the Bible upholds this kind of slavery, and
when it speaks, every mouth should be stopped.

This is your dectrine, is it not, Mr. Advocate?

SELECTIONS.

From the Manchester Times, June 18th.

Affghan War.

MR. GEORGE THOMPSON'S LECTURE.

[conclude.]

I shall take an early opportunity of reporting on

MR. GEORGE THOMPSON'S LECTURE.

[CONCLUDED.]

The question in every one's mouth now is, Why did we commence this war? It is, I know, the question uppermost in your minds at this moment. And well may you ask it. Perhaps you will suppose that the people of the country had provoked us to it by a series of aggressions on our territory. Nothing of the kind. They had never been guilty of a soli-

di we commence this war? It is, I know, the question uppernoat in your minds at this moment. And well may you ask it. Perhaps you will suppose that the people of the country to had provoked us to it by a series of aggressions on our territory. Nothing of the kind. They had never been guilty of a solitury act of provocation. Well, then, the ruler of the country was our enemy, engaged in plots for our destruction? No. He was the frank, conditing of the kind. They had never treated our remains Door, Mahomed, who had ever treated our remains Door, Mahomed, who had ever treated our remains Door, and the series with a generosity and kindness which delers with a generosity of the proper of the country to be abolished, slavery to be upposed to be restored, the judicial and police systems of the country to be reformed, agricultural improvements to be restored, the judicial and police systems of the country to be proposed we had too much roor propers it may be supposed we had too much roor propers it may be supposed when the connectes of the subject were canatasining that they were not enough, while I do not know one that deemed then too many. Perhaps we had too much money in the chest? This could scarcely be the case, as the Entry of the propers officers of the government had to raise a subscription out of their provate purses to feed these who were perfaining of henger at the time. Perhaps the people of Affghanistan sent for us to deliver independent, and happy: the propers officers of the government had to raise a subscription out of their provate purses to feed these and the pattern of the provate purses to feed these and the pattern of the provate purses to feed these and the pattern of the provate purses to feed these and the pattern of the provate purses to feed these and the pattern of the provate derstanding of the merits of the question; but, with regard to Lord Auckland, we are ignorant whether the destanding of the merits of the question; but, with regard to Lord Auckland, we are ignorant whether the satisfaction to be required? Never. Was the he or some one his inferior was the author of the war, and we are expressly told by Sir Alexander Burnes, that the exposition of his own, and the Governor-General's views, in the Parliamentary papers, is 'pure trickery'—and absolute 'fraud'—of which, however, he fully acquits the Governor-General. We have, besides, the most incontrovertible evidence to prove, that these same papers are what Sir A. Burnes has described them to be. They are a he or some one his inferior was the author of the A. Burnes has described them to be. They are a actual commencement of hostilities, that it may be mass of confusion. Deranged in the dates. Muticertainly clear that the war is not undertaken by certainly clear that the war is not undertaken by private persons, but by the will of the whole community; whose right of willing is in this case transferred to the supreme magistrate by the fundamental laws of society. So that, in order to make laws lated. Made to speak a language, the opposite of that intended by the authors. The causes assigned by Lord Auckland in his proclamation are, the atby Lord Auckland in his proclamation are, the actual tempts of Dost Mahomed to recover the territory of Peshawur, which had been seized by Runjeet Sing; the attack of Persia upon Herat; and the appearance of a Polish lieutenant as an emissary of Russia, King's authority; and then all parts of both contend-king's authority; and then all parts of both contends of all parts of all parts of both contends of all parts of both contends of all parts of b Anna and Cabool. In the printed papers, are cauch stress is laid upon the letters of Sir Alexanmuch stress is laid upon the letters of Sir Alexander Burnes, as a justification of the war upon the war in the present case, as is here stated to be nec-essary, to render it a constitutional war? Certainly not. It is said to be a war to check the influence of first ground; but, that gentleman emphatically de-clares, that he totally disapproved of the Punjab pol-Russia, therefore it is an English war. We know that we have to pay for it, therefore it is an English icy, and we find the most material parts of the consubject, entirely omitted. As for the siege of Herat, we know that it was raised before the army marched for Affghanistan; and we know besides, that the policy of one of the greatest rulers Indian ever had, the venerable Marquis Wellesley, was totally consiste to that adopted in the present case. ever had, the venerable Marquis Wellesley, was to-tally opposite to that adopted in the present case. The feeling of Dost Mahonned, however, as well as the dishonesty of the home authorities, will be at once exhibited by referring to the case of the Rus-sian agent in Cabool. In the printed macres laid be-

once exhibited by referring to the case of the Russian agent in Cabool. In the printed papers laid before Parliament for the purpose of proving the justice and expediency of the war, is an extract from a letter from Sir Alexander Burnes, announcing the arrival of this Russian emissary. The only part of the letter furnished by our Government, is the following. It is addressed to the Secretary at Calsulation of the case of the Russia was the mark at which we aimed, we went the way to miss it. Instead of diminishing Russian influence, we did more to increase it than Russia, nnaided by such an insane expedition, could have effected in half a century. Had Russia the designs attributed, and had Russia openly advised us to promote them, she could have counselled no course more favorable to her designs, than that which we took when professing to oppose them. Cabool, 29th December, 1837.

Sir—I have the honor to report, for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor General of Iudia in Council, the very extraordinary piece of intelligence of the arrival at this city yesterday of an agent Vierce from the Emperor of Russia.

2. On the 11th inst., I received a notification of his process from my correspondent at Canadajar, in the survey of the mixed to pay before him—he has been made to 2. On the 11th inst, I received a notification of his approach from my correspondent at Candahar, in the terms reported in the annexed letter, No I; and on the 13th inst. the Ameer received the information conveyed in the enclosure No 2. A circumstance of so unusual a nature prevented my sending off an expression you till I could be better informed.

This is all which it is considered necessary to give to Parliament. What will be your surprise, disgust, and indignation, when I read the portion it was deemed expedient to suppress? Though this is but an incidental fragment of the proofs of evidence which I shall hereafter produce, in reference to the conduct of the parties at home, it will be sufficient to convince you, that those who conselled and comtant to convince you, that those who conselled and comtant to convince you, that those who conselled and comtant to convince you, that those who conselled and comtant to the conduct of the parties at home, it will be sufficient. to convince you, that those who counselled and com- an echo in the Senate and the sanctuary.

As a nation, we occupy a very inconsistent position—whether religiously or politically considered. The principles of our government, as they appear in the Declaration of our Independence, or in any of our professions of justice, appear well. They have cheered the drooping spirits of many a suffering victim of despotism, as they have held out the assurances of freedom and equality to every living being; and Lafayette and Pulaski joyfully pointed to the proud eagle of the young republic of America, as a beacon of hope to their oppressed countrymen—and they were willing to neril life, and all their proheen committed by our soldiers, and the political agents under whose control they were placed. I must also defer, until I again stand before you, the task of further unmasking the acts and stratagems of the authors of this war; and, do not doubt the fearbessness and fidelity with which I shall do this. I am conscious of no motive to restrain me from the discharge of this duty. I am sensible of no party political attachments, to warp my judgment. I desire not a popularity, purchased at the expense of my country's character, by ministering to the morbid appetities of my fellow-citizens. I fear no consequences to myself, which can result from a bold impeachment of the conduct of those who have been entrusted with the destinies of our empire. I believe justice to the dead who have been sacrificed, as well as to the living, who are suffering under unjust imputations, demands that we should bring them acts which ever disgraced an invading army, have mutations, demands that we should know who the authors of this war are; and that we should bring them to the punishment they deserve. I believe, further, that the honor, the influence, and even the stability of this empire demanded the unravelling of this question. It shall not be my fault, if the scales are not taken from the eyes of the nation. I am happy to know that there are others, far more able and influential than myself, who are willing to co-operate in this work; and that some of them have long been laboring to disabuse a hoodwinked and infatuated community. With these I will labor, while they are guided by truth and justice, and a spirit of disinterestedings and imprituality. (Cheers.) I have been asked if I considered that there existed no cause of war with Affghanistan. I have answered, as I answer now, None. So far from it, our duty and policy in the East are obviously to cease from war.—Our course should be the bloodless one of peace, conciliation, consolidation and improvement.

What! say some, do you not believe that Russia

Our course should be the bloodless one of peace, conciliation, consolidation and improvement.—
What! say some, do you not believe that Russia ful discrepancy of our loud professions with our desires, and is determined to extend her influence and her territory in the East? I do believe it, firmly; believe the whole course of our policy from China to the Caspian has been favorable try by desired of Russia. Our treatment of the name of t policy from China to the Caspian has been favorable to the designs of Russia. Our treatment of the native princes and people of India; our injudicious no attribute which can take sides with us, in optreaties on the one hand, and our frequent and flagrant breaches of eugagement on the other, have been silently promoting the ends and aims of Russian. What an incomprehensible being is man! who

*What an incomprehensible being is man! who sina. Then witness the conduct of this country towards Persia; vascillating, insincere, ignorant, and almost treacherous. Our manifest policy has ever been to preserve inviolate the independence of Persia. And this we have had every opportunity, as well as every motive, for doing. At a small expense, we might have made and kept that nation all our own; curbing on the one hand the designs of Persia upon Affghanistan, and on the other, the designs of Russia on Persia. British influence might have been paramount and omnipotent, midway between Russia and Affghanistan. But what have we done? By a series of acts, the most unwise and disastrous, we have driven Persia into the arms of Russia. We have produced that which we should have strained every nerve to avert. And, after have

disastrous, we have driven Persia into the arms of Russia. We have produced that which we should have strained every nerve to avert. And, after having by our conduct said to Persia, 'We abandon you to Russia,' we raise an army, and spend millions of money to put down Russo-Persic influence in Afghanistan. And what should have been our policy toward the latter country? Why, evidently, to allow it to be what it was four years ago. Russian intrigue there may have been; but Russian influence there was none. From Herat to Julialabad, the warlike Utivas, of that region. We are the authors of Russian influence. We have given it birth, and made it desired and felt. And, even had it ever existed before, and furnished just occasion of interference, Afighanistan was not the ground on which to meet Russia. The place of reckoning was far nearer home. But, I have entered on a subject too intricate and comprehensive to admit of full discussion at this late hour, and when your strength is exhausted by the heat of this place. From the deep interest you have thus far manifested, I infer you desire to hear more. (Cheers.) I am ready to continue the narrative, and anxious to unfold still more completely the merits of the case. A short time, however, must eiapse, before I can again appear before you. I have other engagements, and at the begin-

be narrative, and anxious to dimoustin more completely the merits of the case. A short time, however, must clapse, before I can again appear before you. I have other engagements, and at the beginning of the following week go to London to take part in a debate on this question at the India House, where, I trust, it will be thoroughly sifted. (Cheers, I hate thy wickedness.

Let us examine, for a few moments, some of the thousands of facts connected with the history of our country, and remember that what is done, is done under the broad banner of freedom, which hangs out like a beautiful phylactery upon the breast of the nation, inscribed upon which is the Declaration of nation, inscribed upon which is the Declaration of our Independence—containing the glorious truth, In the meantime, you will, I trust, give to the facts I have brought before you, your serious and conscientious considerations—as the friends of peace, All men are created free and equal.

Go, for a moment, to the Capitol of our 'glorious Jnion'—the 'sanctuary of the nation,' where the of trade, of humanity, and of sound and christian national policy. If you do this, you will be predis-posed to listen to the statements I shall hereafter laws are made, and the life flows into the tributary veins of the body politic. There, where the representatives of almost every nation under heaven may be found in search. bring before you, and I have no doubt, that, ere we eet again, I shall have still further and better inbe found, is seen to float on the breeze, almost every day, the man-seller's flag, inviting the 'merchants of men' to the purchase of the bodies and souls of beings, 'made in the image of God—crowned with glory and honor, and placed but a little below the angels'—and while the voice of the illustrious 'sage of Quincy' is rolling, in inimitable eloquence, over the heads of the nation's council, the shricking wail Delivered by J. N. T. Tucker, at Groton, on the Fourth of July, 1842. of the crushed and separated family mingles the orator's appeal - and the Russian ambassador is made to know that American philanthropy and free-dom is the right to tear the mother from her husband I am a freeman, and the son of a freeman, born and children, and sell them upon the block to a reand reared on a free soil. With the first efforts of my infant mind, I was taught that God made me turnless distance from each other, for no crime! He there learns that freedom lives in America, only a free being; and in childhood I loved to roam amid the wild forests of my native West, listening to the song of the free birds, of the free air, that bore their sweet free notes to my enchanted ear. I name, while oppression riots at noon day under the very walls of the Capitol! There, too, he learns, that in some of our States, the laws 'indemnify a man from prosecution,' who shall kill his brother loved to sit of a summer's evening upon the moss-cushioned rock, in my father's woods, and sing, 'Hail, Liberty!' while the music of the clear free man, for attempting to obtain, by flight from slavery, that freedom which God bestowed upon him, and to secure the unmolested enjoyment of which, (for themselves!) our fathers pledged their 'lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.' But to desire and attempt peaceably to enjoy which, is a capital crime, brook, ripping o'er the smooth stones, echoed to my song, and the free young lambkin gambolled upon the green hills around me. And the cool zephyrs that fanned my brow as I sat in the cottage-door, listening to the cheerful notes of whippoorwill, and the fresh breezes of morning, were free. I went to

[Reported for the Liberator.]

AMERICA vs. AMERICA.

chool in the days of my boyhood, and there read the

'Declaration' of our fathers, that 'all men are created free and equal, and endowed by their Creator

with the inalienable right to life, liberty, and the

pursuit of happiness'-to obtain the enjoyment of which, they endured the privations and sufferings of

Concord-of Lexington, and of Yorktown-and the names of Washington and Lafayette, Warren and

Pulaski, awoke gratitude and admiration in my young heart; while the burning eloquence of the determined Henry, whose free spirit could not brook

God and our natural rights,

Torture the pages of the hallowed Bible, To sanction crime, and robbery, and blood; And in Oppression's hateful service libel Both man and God!

Truce with oppression Never-oh, never!

a long and bloody war. I read of Bunker Hill

ADDRESS,

Mr. Chairman, and Fellow-Citizens:

in nearly 3,000,000 of American people There, too, he may learn, that a slave may not be taught to read or write but under a penalty of fine imprisonment and death upon those who instruct him; and there he may find the bold assertion of a speaker in the House of Delegates of Virginia, that the people of his State have done all they can to blot out the intellect of their slaves; and for the avowed purpose of 'extinguishing their capacity to see the light' of God and nature, and render the co the oppressor safe! 'We have,' said Mr. Berry, in the House of Delegates of Virginia, in 1833, 'as far as possible, closed every avenue by which light coul enter the minds of the slave. If we could extinguish determined Henry, whose free spirit could not brook the despot's galling chain, brought from my very heart the response, 'Give me liberty, or give me death.' I have followed the multitute, as they marched with banners floating upon the breeze, inscribed with the motto, 'All are free,' while the holders!! No wonder the sun hides his face to day. pose! Blot out the intellect of man, to save slave holders!! No wonder the sun hides his face to day.

music, and the roar of cannon, shook the hills around us, and the welkin rang with the loud 'Huzzah!' I have listened to orations, (as tens of thousands will this day do,) eloquent and long in eulogy of freedom, by the politician, the minister, the poet, and the artist; while the pedagogue and peasant, the miser and the prodigal, good and bad, wise and ignorant, have joined together in 'the cry—

'God and our evicusion."

There he will learn that American Christianity is the 'handraaid' of all the damning crimes of the system, foul and villancus beyond all villanies. And while the worn sufferer is groaning in chains, in the damp and horrid prison under the very eaves of the Capitol, the American minister of the 'everlasting gospel—' (of 'peace on earth, and good will to man')—is trying to prove that God is the author and in s trying to prove that God is the author and pan of the sufferings of the slave! And that system tron of the sufferings of the slave! And that system, so full of cruelty and blood, is sought to be made to harmonize with the kingdom of love and mercy. He there learns, that while it is a crime to steal men from Africa, and sell them in America, it is a just Then I was 'a child, and spake as a child,' and never for moment dreamed that war and blood were

* If any slave shall happen to be slain for refusing to surrender him or horself contrary to law, or in unlawfully resisting any officer or other person who shall apprehend such alave or slaves, &c. such officer or other person, so killing such slave as aforesaid, making not the highest glory of patriots. And by the roar of distant cannon, I am reminded that there are mulof distant cannon, I am reminded that there are mul-titudes this day as weak as I was then. And by the noise and pageantry of this hour, in many places will the professions of freedom be uttered by those who will, nevertheless, ce, shall be and he is by this act, inde from any prosecution for such killing aforesaid! &c.'
[Law of Maryland.] The South Carolina law is like unto it. And such are the laws which the professed church of Christ sanction.

AGENTS.

MAINE. - A. Soule, Bath.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE. - N. P. Rogers, Concord; - William Wilbur, Dover; - Leonard Chase, Milford.

VERMORY: - John Bement, Foodsteck; - Rowland

liam Wilbur, Doter ;—Leonard Chase, Milford.
Vennort.—John Bement, Woodstock;—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.
Massachusetts.—Moses Emery, West Newburg;—C. Whipple, Newburgport;—Isaac Stearns, Norton;—Luther Bouteil, Groton;—W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Springfield;—Josiah Hayward, Salem;—John Levy, Lowell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorehester and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Fall River;—J. B. Sanderson, New-Bedford;—J. M. Wilder, Hanover;—Isaac Austin, Nantucket;—Elian Richards, Weymouth;—B. P. Rice, Worester:—Wen, C. Stone, Watertown;—A. Beurse, Centreville;—Israel Perkins, Lynn;—E. Bird, Taunton;—B. Fteenan, Brewster;—R. P. Walleut, Dennis — George O. Harmon, Haverhill;—Joseph Brown, Judozer;—Joseph & Noyes, Georgetown;—John Clement, Townsend.

[§ 7] For a continuation of this list, see the last page last column.]

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 602.

of slavery.
On the 15th of May, 1838, the citizens of Onslow

co. Md. offered the following reward:

\$100 is subscribed, and will be punctually paid, by the citizens of Onslow, to any person who will apprehend, and safely confine in any jail in this State, a certain negro man named Alfred. He is legally outlawed! (i. e. under the dominion of mob law!)—And the same reward will be paid, if satisfactory evidence is given of his having been killed! He is about 40 years of age, spare made, (made spare, more likely by except, and want bellow complexion and likely by crnelty and want,) vellow complexion, and has one or more scars on one of his hands, caused by having been shot!"

Fellow-citizens, I ask, was any thing ever mor Fellow-citizens, I ask, was any thing ever more diabolical? Were ever savages more so? Would not the human, blood-loving Malay blush to call us brothers? Think of it!—a whole country joining together in pursuing a man, and offering a bounty for his head, because he yielded to the irrepressible promptings of his free spirit, and sought his inalienable rights in a more God-like way than did the heroes of the revolution! An Algerine would feel himself on the revolution when the country and yet himself quite at home in such a country; and yet such instances are not rare in the slave States. Who would dream that the spirit of freedom had ever found tream that the spirit of freedom had ever found its way into the region of such popular mur-derers! And yet, the matter is one of notoriety— published in the newspapers—and the State sanc-tions it—and the government looks on in approval or silence!

I once heard a Baptist minister declare, that he was dining with a slaveholder, in company with another professed minister, and while setting at the table, just after 'saying grace,' a man came in, and informed the minister that a slave of his, who had run away, had been 'treed' in a swamp not far distant, and inquired how much he would give to have him taken; to which he roplied—Not a dollar—but I will find powder and balls to shoot the villain!'—That minister's wife other carried a raw, hild attach. That minister's wife often carried a raw-hide attached to her apron-strings, for an ornament! What pious creatures they must have been! And yet they are fellowshipped in their denomination as 'good christians, as long as they will remain true to the peculiarities of the same sect—not even excepting the bloody minded Elder Davis who was here a few

nonths since, defending slavery.

There are now lying in a loathsome and sickly prison in Missouri, three young men, Thompson Work, and Burr, who attempted to obey God in deivering the captive out of the hand of the spoiler and oppressor; and the Governor of the State, in replying to a petition for their release, assures the world that an example will be made of these three men, to be the control of the capture of t how the friends of human rights that they must not interfere with despotism under the star-spangled banner of the freest nation on the earth! And ser-vile, collared Ohio, with all her boasted love of liberty, is cowardly enough to look on in silence, and see her innocent citizens immured and immolated, for talized Lafayette and George Washinghat immorcan submit to the hewing down of the liberties of three of her humble citizens, and their confinement in a loathsome penitentiary; while her very blood boils at an indignity offered to the person of one of her representatives. 'Thy ways,' oh Ohio, 'are

The President of the United States is a slaveholder! The man whom the people have chosen to administer the laws of government, as their chief Magistrate; to administer the laws of a government, professing before heaven and all the earth, to believe that all men are created free, and endowed by their Creator with the inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Yes, and while tens of thousands of the people will this day join in singing,

> The British voke and Gallic chai Were urged upon our necks in vain All haughty tyrants we disdain, And shout, Long live America!'

ve. as a nation, are doing honor and paying the highest homage within the power of the people, to one of the great and happhiest tyrants in the land. And vill not God be avenged on such a nation as this?

And yet we boast our elevation above the nations the earth, and despise the names of Kings and We are daily execrating the servile spirit Serfs! that brooks the will of mitred heads, yet giving the most unlimited power to man over hi man. We reject the form of a national despoism—yet support individual despotism in its most appalling form. We profess to love freedom—but in works deny it. We justify ourselves, and do that which is pleasing to men, but abomination in the sight of God. Yes, it is pleasing to men to listen to the shouts and music, and engage in the carousal and rejoicing of this national jubilee, (so called,) but it is an abominable sight to the eye of God who measures His love and favor, not by the standards of human worth, or man's honor, but by impartial good-ness; for he looks without favor upon the wicked castes of proud fallen man. Verily, our rejoicing i vain. It were more befitting us to clothe ourselves in sackcloth, and weep for the spoiled and slain, than shout and rejoice with the drunken to-day; for we have only removed the cushioned yoke from our own ecks, and placed an iron one upon our brother's.

From the Long-Island Farmer.

(To be concluded.)

New-York Yearly Meeting of Friends.

The Hicksites have disowned Isaac T. Hopper and James S. Gibbons, for their strenuous exertions in favor of the southern slave:

The Orthodox Friends had the subject of slaver; before them, as introduced by the reading of the min-utes for sufferings; from which it appeared that body were repeatedly exercised on account of the of their fellow-creaturea. A great deal of sympathy was felt for them, but the way did not onen to do

In former times, the Friends used to tind a 'way' to bear their testimony against slavery; and their sympathy was not like that of the priest and the Levite, who passed by on the other side when the poor oppressed slave held up his manacled hands for relief; but the spirit of George Fox and Elias Hicks has departed from the Society; and in the city of New-York, the external ear is so 'filled with cotton,' that no sounds from the groans of the oppressed can reach the internal man. The sugar, molasses and cotton of the southern planter are three formidable objections to doing any thing for the slaves, except barely expressing a 'cold sympathy' for them, and discovaing their members, who act like Christian men upon the subject. Alas! gold can corrupt even the rigid principles of Quakerism. In former times, the Friends used to find can corrupt even the rigid principles of Quakerism, and make even straight coats and broad brims look contemptible in the eyes of thinking men.

A proposition came up from one of the Quarterly Meetings, to alter the query in relation to spirituous liquors, so that it should bear against all 'intexicuting' drinks. The subject was referred to a large committee, and finally shared the same fate as the anti-slavery

Perhaps the member of that committee are their own physicians, and in the habit of using it 'only as a medicine;' or perhaps all their serious objections to total abstinence might be comprised in three little words—'I leve it.'

se transparent to be pleased, your heart no tras over the poor negro but let me tell you dong well and I hope will continue to

ourse has been highly commended in

public prints, but we cannot find it in appress approbation of its tone and spircauses of the present state of things; of causes himself to 'the passion for gain,' of integrity,' and the exercise of the rt,' in Congress and out of Congress to constant the cause of the rt,' in Congress and out of Congress to constant the cause of northogonal integrate. me of exaggeration, which marks the e. The description of the distress e country suffers exceeds the truth, and the veholder gives to his remarks the aspect stice. Such a strain of remark, also, as ecting the southern States appears, le to the pulpit, or to any place where rearance should be alike studied and orecarence should be alike studied and its effect must be, to awaken feelings ith a temper of mind unfavorable to calm patriotic measures. Evil as slavery is, it as the South may have been to the

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The Committee to whom was referred the consideration of the subject of slavery, beg leave to report the following resolutions:

1. We recognize the African race as a part of the human family, whom God so loved that he gave his Son to make atonement for their souls,

2. We consider ourselves bound by the great law of love, to seek their best good for time and for eter nity, as truly as that of any other portion of the hu

man family.

3. We consider the African slave-trade as one of the most monstrous exhibitions of wickedness that the world has ever seen.

4. We maintain that the enslaving of parents by

violence, fraud and unutterable wickedness, can never give the right to enslave their posterity; and therefore, whatever may have been the nature and ground of ancient servitude, as God has not author-

ized us to enslave the descendants of these Africans, no one can have the right to enslave them.

5. We consider slavery as a heinous sin against God and our brethren—against God, as it violates his law, which requires us to love other men as ourselves, and do to them as we would that they should to to us against them. do to us-against our brethren, as it deprives them of the right which God has given them, to 'life, lib erty, and the pursuit of happiness.'

erty, and the pursuit of nappiness.

6. We view slavery as opposed to the benevolent spirit and designs of Christianity, as it forces those for whom Christ died, and whose elevation Christians are bound to seek, into a state of mental debasement prevents them, in a large majority of cases, from reading the word of God, and places them in circumstances of strong temptation, so that the grea mass of them sink into the grossest wickedness; and as it exposes them to horrid cruelties, and oppressions, which often come upon them, under a system

imposing no proper responsibility on the master.

7. We consider the doctrine, that slaves cannot be emancipated until they are enlightened, to be unsound, as from the nature of the case, a community of slaves as such, cannot to any considerable extent be enlightened, the laws in most of the slaveholding States forbidding it, and slaveholders, many of them, being as much opposed to their instruction as to their

8. We regard the hope that the gospel will remov slavery, while the church sanctions it, a delusion.— The influence of slavery is lowering the standard of piety, and brings both the master and the slave into emptation to such wickedness, that its tendency is to corrupt the gospel, and banish it from a slavehold

9. We consider it as proved, by the result of the experiment in the West Indies, that the only way to elevate the colored race, is to give them mental and moral culture, just as we do the heathen; and that they may be emancipated with entire safety, and to the infinite advantage of the community in which

10. It is, therefore, our solemn conviction, that those who have their brethren in bondage, ought to give them their liberty, and that they can only in

this way escape the displeasure of God.

11. We regard those in the churches who justify or apologize for slavery, as in a fearful degree re sponsible for its continuance, as they quiet the conscience of slaveholders, and uphold them in their evi

12. We would, however, exhort the officers and members of our church, in applying these principles in any relation, to act with wisdom and with prayer, that their means may be as good as their ends, that they may not show any unkind or inconsiderate action, remembering the relative difficulties and entangle ments of the subject; that they may deliberate! aim to do nothing, rather than do wrong; and tha they keep in mind the reflection that zeal without wisdom may only increase the evil they deprecate, and delay the good they so cordially desire; while, other hand, we are as much disinclined to oral imbecility and time-serving, as to radicalise

The report was accepted, as it has been here pre sented with a few verbal alterations, and the addition of the last resolution, which was presented by Dr. The first three resolutions were unanimous

adopted. On the fourth and fifth, there was but very little discussion, but in the vote, Rev. Mr. Black of Kentucky, voted each time in the negative. As the sixth resolution was originally presented, the closing clause, 'under a system imposing no proper responsibility upon the master,' read thus, 'from the capric and rage of irresponsible masters, that ideas were at tached to the expression, 'irresponsible masters?' Are masters irresponsible to the law, to public sen-timent, and to God? We at the South feel an intiment, and to God? We at the South feel an in-tense interest in this subject, and if such a declara-tion is spread, southern men will say it is false. For I believe, and they believe that there is just as much responsibility on masters in reference to their slaves, as there is at the North, on parents to their children and that a statistical report of facts would show just as great an abuse of children by drunken fathers, as of slaves by drunken masters!! I ask my dear brethren to look at our situation at the South, and say whether it will not be better to express them-selves with calmness and mildness; for if we ministers there, go all lengths with you in these severe luences of religion. Rev. Mr. Snead arose to explain the meaning of

resolution. It did not mean that legally the was no responsibility on the part of the masters to the law for the abuse of their slaves, nor that there was no responsibility to God; but that practically, from the nature of the case, masters were irresponsible, so that the most borrid cruelties and crimes are suffered to pass not only unpunished, but unnoticed as group; yes, and the public at large sympathizing with the master on account of the hard necessity which compels him to inflict the cruelty.—Said Mr. S. I know these things, for I was brought up in a slave State, and for several years was a slave bulder myself. the law for the abuse of their slaves, nor that ther

Rev. T. A. Mills remarked that the resolution states the exact truth. Not, to be sure, that the ma jority of slaveholders actually abuse the power co mitted to them, but that from the nature of the ca those who are disposed can inflict cruelty and suffer ing on their slaves, and that with impunity. I have known this by observation, and that public senti-ment is in such a state, that masters thus abusing their power are not treated with contempt, but rath with complacency. I state these facts, because I have lived a long time in a slave State, and wish by this testimony so far as possible to preclude the ne-cessity of detailing facts to prove the point. For the fact is, when you make a master feel his responsibility in this matter, he immediately clears himse of his slaves. And I wish it to be held up befo our brethren at the South, that the tendency and effect of the system of slavery is to obliterate the feeling of responsibility, and in this way I wish to lead them to abandon it. A fair and calm exhibition of the truth will not enrage them, and in this way we may further the designs we have in view to be

Mr. Black said the brother's case was an anomaly, and denied his assertions in reference to the influence of slavery. He asserted that in the punishmee of slavery whites for crime, the laws at the ment of slaves and whites for crime, the laws at the uth made no difference!

Mr. Burgess alluded to the fact that Mr. Thomaand asserted on the floor of Congress, that no white min had ever been capitally punished for the murder of a slave. A gentleman from North Carolina denied it, but upon an examination of the facts, acknowledged to Mr. Morris that his assertion was

Rev. Mr. Rankin said he had spent much time in the midst of slavery, and for a long time had lived on the borders of a slave State. He said that it was a startling truth, that, in all the families of slaveholders in which he was conversant, he only knew one or two which had their slaves regularly attend y worship. The slaves are unwilling to attend, and the majority of masters do not compel attendance, and the reason is obvious. What slave, treated and abused as he is, wishes to worship with the one who

treats him thus?
The Rev. Mr. Banks, of Louisville, (who is re ported to own slaves,) briefly remarked, that Christian slaveholders feel as much obligation and responsibility to teach their slaves to read the scriptures, as they do to teach their sons!! That the laws of southern States protected the slave fro

Rev. Mr. Blanchard remarked: What if some have been driven by this terrible system to commit cruelty, as great as has been held up here? This is not slavery! But slavery embraces as it. is not slavery! But slavery embraces as its funda-mental principle the right of holding property in man, and it is against this we contend. And as to 'irresponsible masters, if many are found at the South whose hearts are kind, I bless God that this terrible system has not banished all mercy from the human heart; yet ample testimony shows that to all intents

sponsible.

The clause referred to was finally amended, now stands in the report. The resolutions, I be lieve, were passed with nt any dissenting voice, ex-Mr. Black, who voted against almost every one I have given this specimen of the debate above, to show in how kind and Christian a manner it was generally conducted.

generally conducted.

In the afternoon, Mr. Blanchard proposed a resolution to the effect, that young ministers going to slave States, should be arged to form churches on anti-slavery principles. This brought forth some warm discussion, but was finally rejected. Convention adjourned till Monday, 8 o'clock, A. M.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Essex County A. S. Society.

The annual meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society was held in the Universalist church, Danvers, New Mills, June 21st and 22d. The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M., by Wm. Bassett, President of the Society.

I., by Wm. Bassett, President of the Society.

The records of the last meeting of the Society eld at Ipswich, were rend by the Secretary. On motion, it was veted, that all persons present,

or who may be present, during the sessions of the Society, be invited to participate in our discus-Voted. That a committee of seven be chosen to

ing year; when the following persons were chosen, viz:-Eliza J. Kenney, Salem; James N. Buffum, Lynn; Moses Wright, Georgetown; James P. Boyce, Lynn; Susan H. Remond, Salem; Richard Hood and Wm. Endicott. Danvers.

The remainder of the morning session was occupied in the discussion of the rightfulness of being charged, by professedly religious societies, for the use of their meeting-houses, for the meetings of an-ti-slavery societies which have for their object the spread of those great principles of righteousness and truth—the common brotherbood of markind—which Jesus, their master, promulgated while on earth.

At 12 o'clock, M. the meeting was adjourned to neet again at 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 2 o'clock,

The meeting having been called to order, and pened for business, James N. Buffum presented and to the meeting a report of the state of the treasurv : which was, on motion, voted to be accepted 'he subject of a claim presented to the treasure y Isaac Knapp, of Boston, was introduced and dis Isaac Knapp, of Boston, was introduced and dis-assed a short time, and was referred to the Board f Managers for adjustment.

uittee of three he chosen. Voted that a co Chose James P. Boyce, James N. Buffum, and

Jesse H. Harriman. The nominating committee presented a list of names for the officers of the Society for the ensuing year, which was adopted:

President-Wm. Bassett, Lynn. Vice-Presidents—Ezekiel Hale, Haverhill; Wm. Jenkins, Andover; Christopher Robinson, Lynn; Thomas Haskell, Gloucester; Joseph N. Noyes, Georgetown; Thomas Wooldridge, Marblehead Charles Butler, Newburyport; David Merritt, Sa em: Richard Hood, Danvers; Eliza J. Kenney, Salem; Wm. Ashby, Jr., Newburyport; Moses Wright, Georgetown; Addison Davis, Gloucester.

eorgetown; Addison Davis, Gloucester. Recording Secretary—James D. Black, Danvers. Corresponding Secretary—James P. Boyce, Lynn Treasurer—James N. Buffum, Lynn.

Executive Committee—Abner Sanger, Danvers; Josiah Hayward, Salem; Eunice H. Kenney, Danverse; Charles L. Remond, Salem; Jesse P. Harrinan, Danvers. Auditors-Jonathan Buffum, Lynn; Wm. Endiott, Danvers; Sylvester Phelps, Salein.

Voted, That the resolutions laid over from the ast meeting of the Society, held in Ipswich, on the subject of church organization, be now taken up for discussion. Having been read by the President, James D. Black proposed an amendment to the first resolution, the purport of which was to expunge first proposition contained in the resolution, ion of the mover, broaching a question which, as an anti-slavery society, we are not called upon to settle, and cannot do so without a palpable violation of the right of private opinion, in theolog-ical questions, of the members of the Society. While the mover was putting the amendment in writing, on motion of James P. Boyce, it was

Voted, That the resolution be laid on the table, to give place to the introduction of the following.

Resolved, That we hold to the Scripture doctrine He that is not for us, is against us; consequent-y, such as stand aloof from the anti-slavery enter-orise ought to be reckoned as accessories of the slaveholders, who, in spirit and practice, are worse

than Algerine bucanneers.

Voted, That this resolution be laid on the table, in order that a resolution concerning the conduct of the committee of the society, whose house we occupied, in charging \$15 for the use of it, be read, to be made the order of the day to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock. After which, J. N. Buffum presented at 10 o'clock. After which, J. N. Buffum presented a resolution to the meeting, declaring the right of any man to go into assemblies, though convened for other purposes, and call upon the people, in the name of humanity and of God, to assist in delivering the bands of their oppressors, and led out of the hands of their oppressors, rebuke them for so long professing to be followers of Jesus, whose whole life was spent in works of benevolence; while they, like the priest and Levite, have to this day passed by our bleeding brethren in the charnel-house of slavery, on the other side,— leaving none to bind up their wounds and bruises, and administer consolation and relief, but the despised Samaritan.

The resolution was thoroughly and ably discussed, at considerable length, and amended and passed as follows, the amendment having been proposed by S. S. Foster, of N. H.:

Resolved, That so long as any portion of our countrymen are held in slavery, it is the right, and, so far as practicable, it is the duty of abolitionists, to enter the religious assemblies of all who are con-cerned in their enslavement, and there demand their

nmediate release. Voted to adjourn till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION. The resolutions, laid over from the Ipswich meet ng, were again taken up for discussion, and the question recurring on the amendment proposed by J. D. Black, without much discussion was taken and lost. The discussion on the resolutions continued till a late hour at night, when the Society ad-journed till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The discussion on the Ipswich resolutions was resumed—Eliza J. Kenney, one of the Vice Presidents, in the chair. The Recording Secretary tendered to the Society his resignation of that office. Voted, That the nominating committee be instructed to report another candidate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Recording

Secretary.

The resolution, which was made the order of the day at 10 o'clock this morning, was called up, to which an amendment was proposed by bro. Davis, of Gloucester. During the discussion, some circumof Gloucester. During the discussion, some circumstances and facts came to light, of which some of the friends were previously ignorant, which probably in-fluenced the Society to vote the indefinite postpone-

ment of the whole subject.

The discussion was resumed on the resolutions laid over, and continued until the hour of adjourn ment, which took place at half-past 12 o'clock, M.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Addison Davis, one of the Vice Presidents, was called to the chair. The discussion on the resolu-tions pending at the hour of adjournment, was continned till 3 o'clock; when, on motion, they were

indefinitely postponed.

The nominating committee reported the name of Mary P. Kenney, of Salem, to fill the office of Rec. ec. for the ensuing year.

The report was accepted, and Mary P. Kenney

was accordingly chosen to fill that office.

James N. Buffum proposed a resolution on the conduct of some of the rail-road companies, in making a distinction among travellers on account of color, which, after being slightly amended, and also one offered by Parker Pillsbury, were unanimously adopted, as follows:

1. Resolved, That we hold the conduct of se of our rail-road companies, in excluding individuals from equal privileges on account of their color, in execration and abhorrence, as a flagrant violation of individual rights, and a daring insult on the wisdom of Jehovah; exceeded in impiety only by the Protestant religious corporations of the country.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend

to our rail-road and other secular corporations to cease countenancing the Protestant churches of the country, in their 'negro psw' arrangement,

and purposes, masters at the South are entirely irre- | thus encouraging its continuance; and by setting them a holier example, induce them, if possible, to respect the simplest principles of our common hu-

anity.

3. Resolved. That we have heard, with satisfact tion, that most of the rail-road corporations have ready learned, that there should be no respect rsons on board their cars, and have thus conencourage a proscriptive and inhuman religion, it its continuance of such wickedness; and that we as continuance of such wickedness; and that we recommend such, particularly the upper eastern road, to the patronage of the friends of humanity.

Voted, That this Society hold a meeting te-morow in this vicinity. This vote was afterwards received.

inded. Wendell Phillips presented a resolution respect

ng the 1st of August. EVENING SESSION.

Voted, That the subject of appointing the tim and place for holding the next quarterly meeting of the Society, be referred to the Board of Managers. Voted to take up a resolution previously presente by S. S. Foster, of N. H., relative to the reception of a donation from Thomas Fowell Buxton, of Engand, to the American Anti-Slavery Society. The accussion of this resolution was deeply intend held in fixed attention a crowded audie 11 o'clock at night, when the resolution was laid o

he table.

The resolution offered by Wendell Phillips, of Boston, the latter part of the afternoon session, was called up, and adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That we feel that the friends of the lave can make use of no day to plead his cause, nore appropriately than the 1st of August, which opens upon us, with each succeeding year, with fresh proofs of the safety and expediency of imme-diate emancipation; that the day itself is trumpetongued in behalf of humanity; and that we recom-need to the friends every where to consecrate its ours to meetings and celebrations; which wi deepen the impressions, and strengthen the purpo-ses of abolitionists; and hasten the time when our bondmen may have their jubilee, and echo the sound of freedom which rises from the West Indies.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be agned by the President and Secretary, and published in the Liberator and Herald of Freedom, and lso offered to the Essex County Washingtonian for publication. Richard Hood offered the following resolution

hich was laid on the table until the next meeting of the Society:

Resolved, That this Society will never again pay money to any body of men professing christianity, for the use of their houses to hold our meetings

The names of the various individuals, who pa ticipated in the discussions, were as follows:-N. P. Rogers, S. S. Foster, Parker Pillsbury, and T. P. Beach, of N. H.; Wendell Phillips, J. A. Collins, Thomas Cole, of Boston; Charles Lenox Remond, Josiah Hayward, John A. Innis, of Salem; James N. Buffun, James P. Boyce, of Lynn; J. N. T. Tuck-N. Buffum, James P. Boyce, of Lynn; J. N. T. Puck-er, Groton; Wm. Jenkins, Andover; Addison Da-vis, Gloucester; John Allen, Rockport; a friend from the Emerald Isle; A. A. Davis, Ebenezer Hunt, Moses Black, Jr., Henry Fowler, George Porter, Peter Wait, John Hinas, John A. Learoyd, Richard Hood, Jesse P. Harriman, Wm. Endicott, John Cutler, John Hood, Job Tyler, and J. D. Black, f Andover.

Adjourned sine die. J. D. BLACK, Secretary of the meeting. Will the Herald of Freedom and the Essex nty Washingtonian please copy the above?

Groton Anti-Slavery Celebration of the 4th o July, 1842.

In accordance with previous arrangements, th friends of the slave met on the 4th, in a beautiful grove on the premises of Mr. Jonas Eaton, Jr., about one mile north of the village. At half past 11, A. M. the meeting was called to order by J. N. T. Tucker, upon whose motion, Dr. Amos Farnsworth was invited to preside as Chairman, and Henry A. Bancroft chosen Secretary. Prayer having been offered, Messrs. Tucker, C. L. Remond, and J. A. Collins addressed the people assembled, in a very inter-

esting and satisfactory manner.

The meeting had a recess of half an hour, during which refreshments were provided on the excellent foriental, cold water plan, of which the cheerful and happy company partook, in fine spirits, and then another session was enjoyed, during which the following resolutions were presented by J. N. T. Tentral after being needy unsurgands were passed

Whereas, the colonists of America, in the enum whereas, the colonists of America, in the enumeration of the grievances set forth in the Declaration of Independence of our country, based their resistance of the aggressions made upon their rights, upon the professed belief, that 'all men are created equal,' and 'endowed by their Creator with the inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness';—and whereas among other things, it was deemed a fit or. whereas, among other things, it was deemed a fit oc-casion for going to war, 'that the colonists were taxed without the consent of the people'—' deprived of trial by jury—plandered on the seas—ravaged upon their undered on the seas-ravaged upon their petitions answered by repeated inju-passed away, the American people are found doing native citizens the same things of which they plained of Great Britain; therefore,

Resolved. That IF the colonists had just cause for going to war against England, the slaves of the repub-lic of America (falsely so called) have greater cause for going to war against the American government, inasmuch as the said government not only inflicts all masmuch as the said government Great Britain upon the injuries complained of against Great Britain upon her own subjects, but denies them the right of self-

Resolved, That while 3,000,000 of American citizens are held in the condition of chattels and slaves, it is impious mockery for the American people to celebrate the Anniversary of American Independence,—for no such thing as that independence exists.

Resolved, That so long as slavery exists in our land, it is more consistent with our true character, that we meet on the 4th of July in the capacity of outlaws, or armed buccaniers; and that we sneak in

outlaws, or armed buccaniers; and that we speak in behalf of despotism and robbery, rather than make logy of freedom. That if the sabbath school celebration o

the 4th of July were turned into anti-slavery meet-ings, much more would be done toward preparing the rising generation for the rightful service of God and show, and the hearing of addresses on the abstract merits of subbath schools.

Resolved, That the friends and advocates of the iberty Party, (so called,) who make it the duty of abolitionists to abjure their political parties, on ac-count of their connection with slavery, are either grossly ignorant, wilfully blind, or recreant to true in-tegrity, while they remain in the relation of members of any of the pro-slavery religious sects of the coun-

Resolved, That the cheerful alliance of those pro Regoved, hat the cheerin altance of those pro-fessed ministers, and other religious men, with the Liberty Party, who up to the time of that union, stood aloof from the anti-slavery cause, instead of inducing an honest abolitionist to regard said party with pleas-ure, should fill them with distrust; inasmuch as they can give little evidence of being true friends of the

slave, while opposed as they are to separating true Christians and abolitionists from pro-slavery sects. The following resolution was unanimously adopt-

Resolved, That this Convention highly approve of the plan proposed by the Board of Managers of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, recommending that Anti-slavery Pic-Nics should be held in the towns throughout the Commonwealth, on the day of the anniversary of West-India Emancipation, as one of the most el ficient instrumentalities to sustain our interest, and secure the co-operation of the children

The meeting was one of interest and usefulne although our number was not so large as might have been but for the great exertion made to secure the been but for the great exertion made to secure the attendance of people at a sabbath school and temperance celebration in town.

It was not a little remarkable, that new organization had no representation there, at all.

In the evening, a meeting was held at Liberty
Hall. C. L. Remond and J. A. Collins occupied the
time, to the great satisfaction of those who heard

DEAR BROTHER GARRISON:

H. A. BANCROFT, Sec'ry. Letter from Abel Tauner. RAYNHAM, July 12, 1842.

Permit me, through the faithful Liberator, to communicate a few facts in relation to the cause of anti-slavery in the north part of this town. A few weeks since, I visited the people in this portion of the town, and gave one lecture, which was well attended, and, as I was informed, well received. On we decourage I intimated to some of our anti-slavery. my departure, I intimated to some of our anti-slavery friends that I should return in a few weeks, and

Sunday last, and lectured at half-past 5 o'clock. Sunday last, and rectang what in my view were the proper measures for the northern people to adopt in their warfare with the foul system of slavery, pointing out at the same time some things which had been done professedly to abolish the sys-tem, but which had failed. In the course of my re-marks, I stated that slavery or oppression was in all cases, and under all circumstances, from its very nature, the most fruitful source of public disturb ance and national convulsion that could be imagin ed. As one illustration of this point, I referred to the troubles in Rhode-Island, briefly stating some of the leading facts in the case. In the statement of these facts, I was necessarily obliged to refer to the causes which had produced those difficulties, and also to describe the manner in which the suffrage party had moved from its commencement. Their Constitution I repudiated, as utterly unworthy the constitution I repudiated, as utterly unworthy the but that according to the return of votes from the different towns, majority of between two and three thousand had een given in favor of what was termed the peocient reason for voting against it; and that as far as the doctrines of democracy recognized the right of the majority to rule, it must be abandoned, or we must acknowledge the people's Constitution of B. Island as the supreme law of that State; consequently, that Gov. King and his forces were an armed and lawless mob, under the false color of them. ple's Constitution; a disregard of the colored man's ed and lawless mob, under the false color of 'law and order,' preventing the legal officers of the State from the exercise of their constitutional rights. These remarks in regard to Rhode-Island, made for is a subject of greater complaint. The charges These remarks in regard to Rhode-Island, made for is a subject of greater complaint. The charger no other purpose than to illustrate the point above against the U. S. he refers to as unjust; these referred to, produced a great excitement in the breast of some three or four hot-headed whigs, and one or two left the house. As soon as I had closed the meeting, one of the offended party said to me, against the Government of Mexico itself, not irretate the was well pleased when I lectured on sharper. but that I had been lecturing in favor of Dorrism. This gentleman was evidently very unwilling that I and indulgent manner.

Should choose my own illustrations to sustain my The revolution of Texas, which Mr. B. insinuate The genterian was evidently very unwriting that is should choose my own illustrations to sustain my propositions, because he thought my illustrations reflected unfavorably upon the party with which he had seen fit to identify himself. At the close of the meeting, I stated to the audience, that if they desired it, I would give another lecture the next evening. A hearty response to this proposition, was juing. A hearty response to this proposition, was juing. The tone of the letter of Mr. B. and his demands are treated of at length. The demand that the U. S. Government should interdict trade and emigration to the hour for our second meeting arrived, I, in company with our colored friend Samuel Gilmore, repaired to the place of meeting. Before coming in sight of the house, the squeaking sound of a violinfell upon my ear. I could not readily divine the reason of this, as I had not employed (like the sectation of the squeaking sound of a violing the squeaking sound of a violing the squeaking sound of the squeaking squeak reason of this, as I had not employed (like the secta-rian churches of the day) any one to play for me in my performance as an advocate of freedom. On ariving at the house, I found quite a crowd collected Waddy Thompson, dated July 13th. This state in front of the door, and a man by the name of Dean that the letter of Mr. B. is deemed by this govern in their midst, was working his fingers and moving in their midst, was working its integers and instruge in their midst, was working its integers and instrument of the letter is offensive, and that it cannot be replied to in any way but to say that the course of the U. S. will not be changed by increased as I approached the house. It was soon and that if Mexico sees fit to change her relations with the U. S. the responsibility will rest upon her with the U. S. the responsibility will rest upon her the freedom of speech was to be fidd led down, if not

put down by the ordinary arguments of a mob. The crowd gathered around me before I entered the house, and the beforenamed whig gentlemen com-menced addressing me with all the warmth of feel-ing of those reared in the ided worship of party politics. They said I could speak, if I would conpolitics. They said I could speak, if I would confine my remarks to anti-slavery; they were willing to hear that discussed, but I must not speak against law and order, charging me at the same time with being a leveller, a Brownsonian, and Dorrite. I replied, that I had said nothing in my first lecture but what I considered had a bearing on the subject of slavery, and that my allusion to the troubles in R Island was to illustrate the fact that slavery neces sarily produced revolution and public calamity. I told them that my views of freedom allowed me to say whatever in my judgment would be effectual in dily and peaceably abolishing slavery, and that I would never so compromise those views as to con-sent for one moment to be dictated to by any one in regard to what or how I should speak, when I at-tempted to address the people; that if they wished to occupy the floor, I would cheerfully yield it at any stage of my remarks. The democrats, who had undoubtedly been advised of the intention, on the part of some of the whigs, to prevent me from lecturing, turned out in masses, and together with some cool-headed whigs, said that I should be allowed to speak what I pleased; and I hesitate not to say, that if these augry men who had attempted to gag me had offered me any personal violence, that detheir heads, law and order to the contrary notwithstanding. Amidst the confusions of the contending parties, I entered the house, which was soon filled with both sexes, and a number stood around the

door, among whom I observed one man with a hay-rake in his hand, and from a description of his cha-

racter, which was afterward given me, he would

have been glad to rake anti-slavery out of doors.

v introductory remarks, showing the necessity of

read the 58th chapter of Isaiah, and then made

untrammelled freedom of speech, in order to preserve the true principles, and that I considered this free then went on, agreeably to my promise the previous bitration, though according to the principles settled, evening, to speak of the church and clergy, in their they ought to be allowed. Mexico had contrived to with slavery. During my remarks, the fiddle which the supporters of 'law and order' had employed to squeak down freedom, had closed its operations, and peace and order reigned, with the exception of now and then a faint murmur at the door, the rolling of a water-pail into the house once or twice, and a few stones, which some defender of slaveholding law and religion threw into the door. The meeting closed at about half-past 9 o'clock, and those who had been desirous to have me mobbed, and who had endeavored to accomplish their objec by misrepresenting my principles, were completely defeated, and were no doubt chiefly instrumental in getting a much large congregation to hear me, than I should otherwise have had. The doctrines of abolitionists have never been more thoroughly canvassed in this town than they have for the last 24 hours. ed in this town than they have for the last 24 hours. The state of the public mind here is now amply prepared to receive such anti-slavery friends as Douglass and Remond. If they, or either of them, would come and put in the sickle of their arti-slavery eloquence, they would reap an abundant harvest. I would not wish to leave the impression on the minds of your readers, that my feeble efforts have been been also in readers in producing this fachave been solely instrumental in producing this fa-vorable state of feeling, for there are three or four colored families in the vicinity, who are warm-hearted and consistent abolitionists. They take the Liberator, Standard, and Herald of Freedom, and they have liberally scattered these silent but living agents of life and liberty among their aristocratic neighbors of a paler hue. These papers, like angels of love and mercy, are fast accomplishing the work of reform wherever they are read. I have no doubt that those whig gentlemen who took part in the attempt to put down the right of speech, did it they may be relieved from such an impression, I wish

because they thought I sympathized more wit democratic party than I did with the whigs. to say in this letter what I said in my lecture, that so far as the question of slavery was concerned, there was nothing to choose between the parties—that both had bowed as low as they could to the polluted altars of slavery with a view to control the polluted altars of slavery with a view to control the polluted altars of slavery with a view to control the polluted altars of slavery with a view to control the polluted altars of slavery with a view to control the pollute of the po luted altars of slavery, with a view to acquire or maintain the power to rule; that they had embraced and hugged to their bosom the putrid and loathsome carcass of slavery till political death had been com-municated to both of them, and that a moral sick-ness had paralyzed the spirit of freedom throughout the land. Although I take pleasure in giving credit to the

democrats for their consistency with their profes-sions in defending me in the exercise of free speech, yet I would by no means confine that defence to them alone, for there were some among the whigs who would not give up this right any sooner than their neighbors of the opposite party; for instance, Mr. Warren Lincoln, a professed whig, yet he ex-erted himself to preserve order, and is a friend to true liberty.

discouraged, my dear brother, in you tireless efforts to bring down the blood-stained sys-tem of slavery to the dust. Though your trials have tem of slavery to the dust. Though your trials have been numerous and sore, yet the blessings of the panting bondman, when he echoes the undying shouts of triumph over the broken fetters of his long oppression, will more than compensate you for all your labor, to say nothing of a crown of immortal life which God will give those who faithfully live but the great principles that lay at the foundation. out the great principles that lay at the founds e anti-slavery enterprise.

Your friend and fellow-laborer in the cause

universal freedom. ABEL TANNER.

Gen. Don Martin Martinez de Navarette, Govern of the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa, died at Vera Crus on the 3d of June.

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce. Mexico and the United States.

In the Senate this morning, a Message was re-ived from the President of the United States insmitting the correspondence between the Government of the United States and the Government Mexico, in relation to Texas. Mr. Preston said the documents were somewhat

ninous, but as they were so important, he would call for their reading.

No. 1, is a letter from Velasquez de Leon, to Mr Webster, dated New-York, informing him that he has been appointed Charge d' Affaires to the United States, but hesitates to present his credentials till he has obtained certain information from his Government.

ment. He encloses Mr. Bocanegra's letter.

No. 2. Mr. Webster's reply, expressing gratification that the Government of Mexico had appointed a diplomatic agent, but states that the department can have no official communication with him, til

his credentials are presented.

No. 3. A letter from Mr. Bocanegra, which ha

well pleased when I lectured on slavery, sponsible, certainly, had long slumbered, and in-ad been lecturing in favor of Dorrism demnity had been sought for in the most peaceable

worse than the first.

No. 6, is another letter from Mr. Webster to Mr.

ment indecorous and offensive. Mr. T. is direct ed to say that the tone of the letter is offensive, and ['That's right,' said Mr. Calhoun in an under

No. 7, is a letter from Waddy Thompson to the No. 7, is a letter from Waddy I nompson to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, remonstrating against the tone assumed by the two letters of Mr. Bocanegra; and declaring that the charges against the U. S. are without foundation, and that the conduct of the U.S. had been uniformly kind and friendly towards Mexico; while the wrongs inflicted on the U.S. by Mexico, in the last ten years, had been

greater than by all the rest of Christendom.

No. 8, is a letter from Velasquez de Leon to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Preston here said the other docum of less consequence. It was desirable to know the attitude in which we stood towards Mexico. He made the call in order that these relations might be understood. He must now express his gratification at the course which our Government was pursuing The letter of Mr. Thompson was a very proper one and it was proper that our Minister should reply to these in the same manner. The charges were made in an appeal to the diplo-

We must say, in regard to the documents of Mr. Vebster, that they were able, spirited, and mode ere able, spirited, and me rate. The Government had assumed a position decision and of dignified moderation. If any m respectable power than Mexico had used such lan-guage towards us, a general burst of indignation ald have been heard from the whole country. It was factor that less feeling was manifested at the wrongs which we had suffered from her. The interest the Secretary of State partook of the

noderation resulting from this consideration, and they were more suitable than a more haughty menacing course. Mr. P. went on to show that we had pursued the st forbearing and kind policy towards A Convention was entered into to adjust some of

these difficulties. But the Mexican commissioners had so conducted the business on their part, as to render the Convention nearly abortive. dom essential to my existence as a moral agent, and that I could never surrender it but with my life. I then went on, agreeably to my promise the previous evening, to speak of the church and clergy, in their

> es till the co Mr. Preston continued his remarks at considerable length, and concluded by moving that the documents be referred to the committee of foreign relations, and printed.

> Mr. Sevier said he approved of the instructions the Secretary of State. He admitted that we ha the Secretary of State. He admitted that we had cause of complaint against Mexico. He wished, however, to see whether we took the same high tone towards Great Britain, when that correspondence appeared.
> Mr. Preston. You will find it stronger towards

Great Britain!!

Mr. Sevier. I hope, Sir, it is so. I hope Mr. Webster will follow up that tone towards all na-tions. We had a good specimen of it in the Creole case. If the Secretary had carried out that tone towards Great Britain, in the other correspon wards Great Britain, in the other correspondence, he (Mr. S.) for one, would promise him his most cordial support. There never was a time, (said Mr. S.) when the people of this country were more ready to go to war—for they had no business, and no money—now was the best time to raise troops, &c. Mr. Crittenden approved highly of the tone assumed by the Government of the U. S. He should have regretted the employment of any menaces or hluster.

Mr. Sevier said the tone of the documents we ery grave and proper. At a proper time he might vish to speak on the subject.

The motion to refer and print was agreed to.

> Mr. Webster to Mr. Thompson DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, July 13, 1842.

Sin:-After writing to you on the 8th instan received through the same channel as the former Mr. de Bocanegra's second letter, and at the same time your despatch of the 6th of June, and your pri-vate letter of the 21st. This last letter of Mr. de Bocanegra was written, as you will see, before i was possible for him to expect an answer to his first, which answer is now forwarded, and shows the groundless nature of the complaints of Mexico. The letter itself is highly exceptionable and offen-

It imputes violations of honor and good faith to the government of the United States not only in the most unjust, but in the most indecorous manner. You have not spoken of it in terms too strong in your circular to the members of the diple

On the receipt of this, you will write a note to Mr de Bocanegra, in which you will say; That the Sec-retary of State of the United States, on the 9th of July, received his letter of the 31st of May; that the President of the United States considers the language and tone of that letter derogatory to the character of the United States, and highly offensive, as it imputes to their government a direct bread of faith; and that he directs that no other answer b given to it than the declaration that the conduct of he government of the U.S. in regard to the wa between Mexico and Texas, having been alway between Mexico and Texas, having been always hitherto governed by a strict and impartial regard to its neutral obligations, will not be changed or altered in any respect or in any degree. If for this, the government of Mexico shall see fit to change the relations at present existing between the two countries, the responsibility remains with herself.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER. To Waddy Thompson, Esq.
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotent
ry of the United States, Mexico.

THE LIBERATO

BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 22, TP A BEPEAL OF THE UNION BETWEE IBERTY AND SOUTHERN SLAVERY 13 THE ABOLITION OF THE ONE, AND THE TION OF THE OTHER.

Meetings on the Cape. We have protracted our sketch of the ectings to an extent that we did not .

From Hyannis, our company went h nis, where we all received a most bro from ROBERT F. WALCUTT, a man as a is modest, and an early and faithful, temperance, anti-slavery and non-resist emperance, the has been called to suffer, others, for bearing testimony to the bu preacher, but no priest; and though he or ne to time, what he very aptly cails tle,'-i. e. a pulpit-it is not as a coward may be safe from the examination of his for all are free, in his assembly, to ulte thoughts, in their own way and time, what be their sex, complexion, or peculiar form of Nobody will be dragged from his meeting. his consent or connivance, for speaking the suffering and the dumb, or of any even on the Sabbath-day; for he judgment with a truly catholic spirit, and nimity with a large, generous and noble him is seen the 'fruit of Spirit,' in very ci sion-love, joy, peace, long-suffering, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance, he is 'a heretic,' and is not allowed to ear thodox theological household of sect 'much better repute with those of his ows h tion. If his temperament were more active di ffidence less strong, he would make no m the community. Our first meeting was consecrated to the

non-resistance; and I thought it was the man sive and interesting of the whole saries. weather was intensely warm, and the byus, we had a large audience in the after tore earnest attention to the thoughts that tered could not have been given. The speak Henry C. Wright, Frederick Dougha, Thacher, Sylvanus Jagger, and myself. Thacher was formerly a Methodist preach now the Lord's freeman, and a Come our remarks were beautifully appropriate, and to lemonstration of the Spirit, and with power countenance was radiant with Heaven's or and his soul glowing with the fire of holy h bro. Jagger is also a Come-outer, and what has lost him, I am confident has sustained ap He spoke with deep feeling, as one have the baptism of fire, and in genuine simplic Such a man is more precious than the gold of Though filling a humble sphere, he exernate affuence upon all who come within the acquaintance; but priesteraft and sectarian gard him with no kindly feelings-to his prim poken!

Since that meeting was held, I have seen vidual from that town, who was present and object in calling upon me was to express to joy which had filled his soul, since the no views had been unfolded to his understa was one of the enterprising navigators of deep from the Cape, and had been brought most rigid orthodox manner; but never able to comprehend the exceeding power as the generous love and self-sacrificing spirit tical value and glorious design of Christ that occasion. He had known little or no abolitionists or non-resistants except by that had led him to suppose that they wen ous body of people. It appeared to be his ation to bear witness to the truth, come who into whatever circle he might be thrown, or w he might be called to go. I told him that most assuredly be called a fanatic and an ish asked him, whether he had counted the cost. he would be able to bear this reproach me He said, in such a day and generation as sought no higher praise; and his counters fested a peace of mind, which spoke more of

In the evening, the cause of our enslassi countrymen was ably advocated by George Bu F. Douglass, and Austin and Olive Bears, of ville. The two last named are well kee priestcraft on the Cape, by their burning repro faithful testimonies. This visit enabled me tol personally acquainted with a number of the whom this stigma is fastened, and I found the cases, to be among those 'of whom the world worthy.' They have their peculiarities, batti of no comparison, and are lost to the eye of case the blaze of their philanthropy and good will us

Our next visit was to Brewster, where it ings were held to break open the door of the ern prison-house, and to set the captives were much indebted to the hospitality of al organized abolitionists in that town, who are it ly devoted to our cause. The assemblies large, but no little excitement was product course of the proceedings. Some pretty at marks, by our bro. Wright, upon John T slaveholding President of the U.S., excited the nation of two clergymen who were present, a ly drove them from the house, in company lawyer, (who was not a teetotaller,) and a sist er, who happened to be present. They wented ed to come back, and to occupy the floor; b retreated as for their lives! It was a ludient and as summary a mode of exercising !

spirits as I had ever witnessed. Long shall I remember, if my life be spared first anti-slavery trip to Cape Cod.

Profound Sympathy. At the late session of the 'Preachers' (Me Anti-Slavery Society of Providence Conference at Nantucket, the following resolution was so Resolved, That it is the duty of each m

the society, to greach at least once during year, on the subject of slavery and its also to make it a prominent subject of public religious exercises. At least once during the year! What post sympathy for those who are inbands! Whatin abhorrence of slavery! How solemn and 100 the responsibility thus laid on each of the 'green' Once a year, their religion is to take cognis the heathenish, imbruted, horrible condition enslaved countrymen, and it is their duly to sign thing about it! Three millions of huesa being the United States, are denied, by law, the god institution, and compelled to live in a stale tion and adultery-denied the Bible-de pel-blotted from the human race, and n among horses, cows, swine, kitchen utensi plements of husbandry-doomed to be bought, exchanged and transferred, like any other poly and once a year, 'at least,' it is gravely and affirmed, by those who wear an abolition fit, who claim to be the preachers of Christish case is to be remembered, in a distinct and manner! If the slaves could see and relution, would they not groun even more ever in spirit? Is this to remember them bonds as bound with them?' Are not soch abolitionists, atter all, far greater obstaclet is of the anti-slavery cause than its most visit

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reproceeded in company with some of his New-York, in a private carriage, through ented part of Connecticut. He was n on the way. On this morning, (the 18th of handbill was circulated, professedly conresignations of all the officers under the constitution, but which was put forth on the lity of a single individual, under the influurang excitement, and without the knowlent of several whose names it contained ast being absent from the city. Afterwards, all, excepting one er two, acquiesced in the

us to this, the publishers of the Providence rean of the Suffrage party, were ordered eir office by the land-holding proprietor, to do so immediately, as it involved great serifice to move; and in hore of avoidative, they changed, somewhat, the tone and used every effort to conciliate and This, however, was unavailing-the the rooms was inexorable-the order was and within a few days, I suppose the pang materials and fixtures to have been rethe entire operations of the paper suspend is, at a time when the Suffrage party needed. a paper to defend themselves against the ations and foul aspersions of their enethey been deprived of their only medium ation with the public, by a worse than abnation on their press. The Providence has been an advocate of the People's cause, so any longer speak out. In a late paper, avs. We have endeavored, heretofore, to trath on this subject, (suffrage,) but have borned that the truth is not always to be spo

all minds in the community, upon the bloodunite to restore the wonted peace and har fthe city. But, whilst a goodly number made every commendable means for this purpose, the art, with such men as James Fenner of Provof Richard K. Randolph of Newport, for adave assurances that the Legislature would, at ession, do all that the people desired; but urned all overtures of the kind, and declared Suffrage ought not to be extended, and that could or should be done, until the Suffrage seither extinct, or were so humbled as to be or to receive from the Legislature, as a boon,

e great democratic principle of the 'sovereignty people, and their right to change their governsubout the consent of the Legislature, was de-The dartring of the Declaration of Indepenthat all men are born free and equal, was deobsolete, or a mere rhetorical flourish; who asserted that 'governments derive st nower from the consent of the governed. hother political axioms as have received uni esent, was laughed to scorn in the street, or

or soon ascertained that Gov. Dorr was in New and a sumor became current, that he was making ents to return to Rhode Island, to vindicate nty as Governor of the State, and to carry e's Constitution into effect." This circumaspired, once more, the flagging hopes of the people, and at the same time gave fresh cause a to the friends of the Charter government teral weeks, a strong night patrol was kent up t watch kent over the movements of every Sufmin. Strong efforts were made to induce those sgn; for it was still believed that a quorum o Houses yet remained firm, and as the Gover nor. Governor, Speaker of the House, and Secreta-State, had not vet resigned, the outlines of the ment were still standing, and the whole might

tantiety was manifested to have Gov. Dorn id, and, under the strong temptation which the fi presented, a citizen of Providence actually the attempt; and proceeding to New-York for post, obtained an introduction to Gov. Dorr theular friend. He was instantly recognized Governor as a common informer, and being ed with the charge of his infamous designs, tely gave signs of guilt. His accomplices til himself fell into the hands of the Sunrtan who, as report says, did not treat him in the pectful manner; compelling him to swear alce to Gov. Dorr and the People's Constitution,

en allowing him to escape.

Other attempt of the kind was made. It was If that some movements were on foot, not the wife on the part of the Suffrage people; and pairols were set to detect them. spile of their vigilance, however, scarcely

ig returned, that did not give proof that Sufcople were as capable of keeping these night as their law and order neighbors. sionally, an old ship's cannon, which had seen

ard service on the sea, but now honorably dis and converted into a friendly post to guard ers of the street; or another, which lay rust its carriage on the wharf, would be found to fitheir long and peaceful rosting-places, and of in the most silent manner.

actors in these nocturnal campaigns often ex ir partiality for foundries and blacksmith's would cometimes be found minus large les of old iron scraps, cannon-balls, &c. 1001 1200 lbs. of this material were said to have

missed from one shop in Pawtucket. mother occasion, the peaceful town of Warren brown into great alarm by the sudden appearnong them, at the dead of night, of a company 50 armed men, with horses, carriages, &c. for ose, as was supposed, of capturing and carrythe two brass field pieces, which belonged to vidence Artillery Company, and which had to that place for safe keeping, against the

ast development of this series, and which more former transaction of the kind, excited conon among the landholders, was the discovery ige quantity of powder had been abstracted f the powder-houses, (in all about 50 kegs) ind undoubtedly fallen into Suffrage hands !arm was somewhat increased by another reat it had been concealed in different parts of

y, with the design of blowing it up.

aske up a pleasing variety, some Suffrage wag, e time, is said to have approached one of the in the most cautious manner, that he could him a certain barn, where three field pieces toncealed. The bait immediately took, and occeding stealthily to the place, the door was opened, when lo! there they were!-a hoe, and a plough.

As a matter of justice to Gov. Dorr, the writer of a feels it his duty to express the belief, that he meet his purpose to return to Rhode Island, the secha prominent frough the persuasions of some is belief in the fiet, that Gov. Dorr gave no assurate of his intention to return, until he heard of wards preparations at home; and a strong disposition is the first that Gov. Part of his friends for him to make another at strain the Constitution.

About this time, gatherings of armed Suffrage men, for drill, were frequent at Woonsocket and Cumberland plains. Simultaneously with these, the Suffrage men in the city, who still adhered to the Constitution, erting their action, and preparing for the approaching and read a portion of the scriptures. contest. In spite of this vigilance, however, some of their plans were developed, which gave rise to distrust of one another; and each one was finally left to get information in the way be best might This lack of confidence in each other, and the necessary want o oncert, tended very much to distract and render nugatory whatever was contemplated, and each one was eft to act on his own responsibility. The landholders' party had greatly the advantage in this respect, as their perations were left entirely to select committees, who did everything in secret, and developed nothing.

The various Ward companies, which had previousy been formed, were now in the constant practice of meeting for drill and military exercise, in expectation of Gov. Dorr's return Among the foremost and most zealous of these, were the members of the various Christian churches; many in high standing as nity to organize for its aid in Boston on Christmas deacons, &c .- the Professors and students of the college, (excepting Prof. Elton.) with Rev. Dr. WAY-LAND at their head. Some who, last winter, became opefully pious, under the labors of Rev. Messre Knapp and Finney, were seen in the ranks, with U. S. muskets on their shoulders, presenting as savage and warlike an appearance as their less penitential and pious comrades in arms. Report also says, that some of the clergy of the city, and one at least of the domestic missionaries, were among the number. It is but justice to say, however, that the members of two churches, at least, in the city, the new Methodist church, of which Rev. J. Horton is pastor, and the West Baptist church, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. Kenyon, both anti-slavery churches, took no part in these proceedings. The Friends also, it is believed, kept entirely aloof.

The Suffrage forces had already begun to assemble at Chepachet, where provisions and munitions of war were supposed to have accumulated to a considerable Several persons volunteered as spies, who were sent out to reconnoitre and report. Of these, four were captured by the Suffrage men, and carried, as prisoners of war, to Woonsocket, a distance of 11 miles, where they were released. This circumstance created great excitement in the city. General military orders were issued, and expresses sent into the southern ounties, to call the citizens to arms. A fine of \$100 was the forfeiture for non-appearance.

friends, immediately to take some measures towards. Society in sustaining lecturers, and publishing books an extension of Suffrage; thus removing the cause of and tracts, and thus awakening the public conscience complaint, and the necessity for any further forcible to the duty of abolishing slavery. measures on the part of the people : many of this derefused. Under this pressure of public opinion from all quarters, it was too fearful a responsibility to as-sume, longer to disregard the wishes of the whole most of our ability. We also earnestly invite all anbill, for the first time in the history of R. I. giving the ever. colored citizens the elective franchise, and, at the It is for the salvation of our country, and for the Immediately thereafter, the Legislature adjourned, to in that quarter.

The colored people, who had already been made enemies to the People's Constitution, by the presence ment of the elective franchise.

emergency,-was, nevertheless, successful in securing of extensive union can be obtained. the confidence of the colored people, and about one hundred are said to have immediately volunteered to this kind. With us, the Fair has absorbed the leisure take up arms for the landholders. Their services of nine successive years, and all the charm of novelty were generally applauded, and all the brave deeds of has worn off. We have put forth exertions so strenu their ancestors once more leaped out upon the page ous, that we might complain of fatigue, did we not of history, as by magic! Colored servants were cor. shame to do so, till our object is accomplished. While dially welcomed to the parlors and front windows of slavery exists, we dare not cease to labor; and while their masters, to witness the military displays. were no longer repulsed and treated as an infamous relinquish it, merely because it is not amusing to us. race, but the courteous bow, or welcome smile, greet- Do not say this effort is too triffing in its character; ed them at every corner of the street; so that one for more than any other, we find that it sows deep our would have thought the whole city had become aboli. principles in daily life. 'Charity begins at home,'

remained in the Suffrage ranks; but who, for the sake at home after she has made the beginning. The reof pandering to a wicked prejudice, consented to action of our efforts for the cause in other places, is abandon a holy principle upon the paltry plea of the best help in our own. If the Massachusetts Sociexpediency, this turn of affairs must have been ety thought only of Massachusetts, we should lose the worst form in which a just retribution could have much through such a want of expansiveness in its overtaken them, for their desertion of inalienable councils. But its aim is to strengthen the American rights. That the colored people, however, will even Society, which, in like manner, goes out of itself into rights in R. I. they need not expect.

A HYMN FOR THE FIRST OF AUGUST. WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION. I.

Lo! the bondage of ages has ceased! The chains of the tyrant are riven ! No more as a chattel or beast, Shall man to his labor be driven :-Where the groans and the shrieks of despair From heart-broken victims were heard, Songs of rapturous joy fill the air, More sweet than the notes of a bird ! 11.

Lo! the gloom and the blackness of night Have suddenly vanished away, And all things rejoice in the light Of Freedom's meridian day! Restored to their sight are the blind-No longer they grope for the wall; All who seek may with certainty find, For clear is the vision of all !

111. Hark! a voice from the Isles of the Sea! Its echoes are heard round the world; O! joyful its message- WE AR : FREE! To the dust Oppression is hurled! We are free as the waves of the deep, As the winds that sweep o'er the earth; And therefore we jubilee keep, And hallow the day of our birth !

IV. Praise, praise to the name of the Lord ! What wonders his right hand hath done! How mighty and sure is his word ! How great is the victory won ! The Power that Jehovah defied, In ruin and infamy lies :-O, spread the intelligence wide-For marvellous it is in all eyes.

Columbia ! O. shame on thee now Repent thee in ashes and dust ! There is blood on thy hands-on thy brow-And thou art by slavery cursed ! Thy millions of vassals set free, Away with the scourge and the rod-Then join with the Isles of the Sea, In a shout of thanksgiving to God!

Boston, July 22, 1842. Wm. LLOYD GARRISON.

Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society. The quarterly meeting of the Boston F. A. S. iety was held at the Marlboro' Hall, No. 4, the afteron of Wednesday, July 13th. The Vice President, assembled in secret meetings, for the purpose of con- Miss Caroline Weston, called the meeting to order,

> An address was read from this Society to the nen of Massachusetts, on the subject of the next Fair. On motion, it was

Voted, That the address be published for circulaon among the women of the State.

Voted, That Miss Nickols, Miss Sarah Mann, and

Miss Willey, be a committee of this Society to co-oprate with the State committee on the Fair. On motion of Miss Rodgers.

Resolved, That we recommend to all the friends the cause resident in the country, to make the first of August a holiday in their respective neighborhoods d to celebrate it as suggested by the General Agent of the Massachusetts Society; respectfully requesting them to read on that occasion the letter of the mittee on the Fair, and to make use of the opportu-

Resolved, That we sustain our delegates at the a nual meeting of the National Anti-Slavery Society in May, in the pledge of \$100, then made by them to the reasury of that Society.

On motion of M G. Chapman,

Resolved, That this Society will co-operate with the Massachusetts A. S. Society in issuing the necessary forms of petition, and that each one of our num ber will undertake the labor of procuring signatures is her neighborhood, or among her acquaintances.

On motion of Miss Weston, Resolved, That it is with grief that we learn th decease of our esteemed co-laborer in the cause, Miss Frances Clapp. May the surviving members of this ociety, with whom she has so long and so faithfully labored, imitate her fidelity in times of trial.

Voted, That Anne W. Weston be a committee repare and forward the Boston petition. Voted to adjourn.

S. H. SOUTHWICK, Rec. Sec.

Ninth Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair.

Address of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society After mature deliberation as to the most effectual easures to be adopted for the advancement of the anti-slavery cause, we have found stronger and strong-The Legislature had been importuned, by their own or reasons for aiding the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery

We, therefore, as a Society, have resolved to aid scription declaring that they would no longer defend the NINTH MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVEthe government, but would return their arms, if they RY FAIR, (the proceeds of which are mainly devo ted to the service of freedom through the medium of State, now clamoring at their very doors; and a bill ti-slavery societies in our State, and ull individuals was introduced by Judge Daniels of Cumberland, to who hate slavery, and wish that it might be univer call a convention in August, to form a new Constitu- sally and immediately abolished, to co-operate, as we tion; for delegates to which, the present legal voters intend to do, with the Committee of the Fair, that and all native American citizens should vote. This this ninth annual effort may be more effectual than

same time, excluding foreigners, was passed through temporal and eternal interests of both master and in the hottest haste, and news of the same conveyed slave, that we are laboring. Let all who rely on the to Providence, to try its effect upon the people at large. truth, spoken in love, and acted in life, as the only means by which this trying qu stion can be settled, meet at Providence, that they might the more easily labor with us for the promulgation of those principles observe the effect of the measure upon public opinion of freedom, which only, by converting the people, can emancipate the slaves.

We suggest to town societies to announce their intention of uniting with us, through the medium of the of the detestable word 'white' in that instrument, Liberator and Standard, that, by knowing what aid to though equally faithless as it regarded the friendship expect, we may combine to the best advantage, and of the landholders, on account of the same odious that their example may stimulate others. Wherever word in their Constitution, now began to think, for the there is a single friend of the cause, let that friend first time, that the Charterists were their best friends, as they had first proposed to them the direct enjoy- unite in furnishing a table. By holding a little Bazaar in their own localities, previous to the grand ef-This movement of the landholders' party, though it fort in Boston, all the local aid and sympathy can be ntitles them to credit more for their ingenuity, than secured, and all the local zeal and interest excited; for an open and manly defence of human rights, -hav- while, by coming to Boston afterwards, with the mon ing been forced into it by the pressure of a fearful ey raised, and the residue of the articles, the benefits

say the friends who are most auxious to abolitionize To the true advocates of human liberty, who still their own towns. It is true; but she should not stay now be admitted to an enjoyment of equal political every State. This is not merely an untried philosophical theory of reform. It is the result of our personal observation and knowledge. Those towns, which have not united with us, under the idea that they should do more for the cause by laboring exclusively within their own boundaries, have not been so successful in abolitionizing their respective neighborhoods, as those which have united with Boston for Massachusetts-for the United States-for the world. This is a demonstrable fact; and we would give the examples, did we not fear that it might seem invidi ous to do so; for it is from no lack of energy, or deficiency in ability, or want of love for the cause of freedom, that those who have declined extensive cooperation have been less successful than those who gave it; but through the failure to perceive the truth of the great philosophical principle conveyed in the gaspel precept, 'Whose leseth his life shall find it.' We appeal to the experience of the various anti-slavery circles to say, whether they have not been successful at home, in proportion as they sent their ex-

We commend these few plain thoughts to all who love freedom. With every passing year, fewer and fewer words are needed to rouse them to a sense of the awful importance of that cause, to which we have devoted ourselves. It is the fundamental one-without which, nothing : for whatever good we would do our fellow-creatures, we attempt it in vain till they are first made free.

We commend to the friends of the cause the suggestions of the Committee of the Fair, which they will shortly receive, as the experience of the members of that Committee is most valuable in the practical details of this measure, while their zeal and deotedness are worthy of all confidence.

Donations of money, entrusted to them, will be doubled, and in many instances quadrupled; -dona-tions of materials skilfully and fashionably wrought up; the newest patterns furnished by them to all who wish to contribute their industry to the cause. Subscription and order Books are opened at 25 Cornhill, 33 Summer-street, and 4 High-street, where advice and suggestions will be gladly interchanged.

For their own sakes, also, we entreat the personal activity of all who wish well to the cause. All earthly satisfaction is but unsatisfying, 'compared with those high feelings which await the givers of the gift of LIBERTY!

By order of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Soc ety, MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN.

Boston, July 20, 1842.

Old Times -- William Goodell.

FRIEND GARRISON: I found, by mere accident, a copy of the minute of an old anti-slavery convention, at which William being, a signal triumph of the slaveholding power Goodell offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That, while some men may with im

This resolution was sustained by Mr. Goodell, in a deserved and necessary rebuke.' And he adds, 'It is false and sinful decorum that forbids the scriptural reproof of sin '

Why does not Wm. Goodell occupy the same po-

ly to oppose Wm. L. Garrison, but to repudiate right time for it, in our judgment, was, the very first Mr. Goodell has changed. Once he could declare, how can he or his constituents know, whether he is the Liberator and William Lloyd Garrison are anxiliaries, which the cause cannot spare, and of whose aid we should be wise more effectually and extensively to avail ourselves. I say not that they are faultess; I know of no faultless human justruments. But ciously allow him to represent (?) his free constit I do say, that by far the greater part of the complaints ents; but, not otherwise, if they can help it! Why urged against them would never have been uttered did he not bring this matter to an issue at once? He by a Bunyan, a Baxter, or a Paul-would never have ought to have driven those usurpers to the wall, or been conceived, but for the fastidious decorum of this

Now, I should like to know if 'the age' has become so much improved, as to render the services of bro. G. less desirable—or have Wm. Goodell and the fastidious decorum'? The letter written from Maine, and published in the Friend of Man, a few weeks and published in the Friend of Man, a few weeks S. S. Foster in a manner no wise kindly, and then ranks Wm. L. Garrison, Phillips, Abby Kelley, et. al. with him, is a truckling to the 'hypocrisy of this fastidious age,' which I was not prepared to look fordings, and cannot believe that he is influenced by If it had been from A. A. Phelps, or E. Wright, or any of that stamp of dogmatists, I should not have wondered at all; but coming from Goodell, it surprised me. I can account for it, only by reflecting upon the regard to his particular case. company into which he has unfortunately, for his heart, fallen. In his letter from Maine, he attempts to ride on the fence of conservatism; but any person, reading his epistle through, will discover his affinity for the do-nothing church, and their clerical masters church action against slavery and all its abettors; for -and for the manifest reason, that his religious sym- we have believed, and constantly affirmed for many pathies are there.

pro-slavery churches and ministers, in plain language; great system of blood, and of all uncleanness. As soo but he now has a party to favor, which must rely, in a great degree, upon the friends of that 'fastidious de- in truth, anti-slavery in spirit, and utterly divorced corum,' (which he once so despised,) for its support. from all connexion with slavery, at that hour will the He is also publishing a 'Christian Investigator,' song of jubilee go up to heaven. But there must be whose popular support must draw a little upon those no sham in this matter. Let us not be deceived by who must remain in pro-sectarian, pro-slavery church- professions. Churches may find it necessary or con es. It will not do for him now to come out as he venient to assume the form of abolitionism, while condemn the sin.

esolution above copied, Mr. Goodell says- My mind fruits. We are glad, for another reason, to see in runs back, sir, nearly seven years ago, when I used to stances multiplying, (as they are in all parts of the walk with our friend Garrison across yonder Common, North,) of ecclesiastical and church action against and to converse on the great enterprise for which we slavery, inasmuch as they indicate,—whatever may be are now met. The work then was all future. (Ah, the motives which lead to this step,-a great, grow there is a secret, which discloses a great deal of the ing and irresistible change in public sentiment, effect friendship of abolitionists for original principles. ed through the humble but powerful instrumentality While they were future, and only to be looked at and of those have been denounced as fanatics, incendiatalked about, they were full of beauty; but when to ries and madmen. support them practically, required self-sacrifice and odium from the false decorum, &c .- oh, Garrison the Evangelical Congregational Church in Barre, i . I have a distinct impres- this State : is a bad man'!) * sion of the course of Wm. Lloyd Garrison. Never,

his path been obscured or dubious. Whoever else has wavered or faltered, it was not he. Whoever else has unwarily pointed our pursuing legions to the wrong track, it has seldom, if ever, been he.'

Can Mr. Goodell point out the departure from principle, or wavering, or direction to the wrong track, by W. L. G. to this day? No. Would that no such thing had been done, even by Mr. Goodell? But, so which is seldow, if the component part of the church of Christ, we feel ourselves called upon to bear our testimony against this heaven-daring sin, as a duty which we owe to God-and man, to the oppressor and the construed into an approval of the same; therefore, as wavered or faltered, it was not he construed into an approval of the same; therefore, he construed into an approval of the same; therefore, and even to make the time has fully come when it is the duty of the Christian Church to lift up when it is the duty of the Christian Church to long as the slippery, muddy track of political party organization rests, as it does, in a great degree, upon his shoulders, it cannot be said of him. And I am sorry that it is so. I am sorry that such men as dell have joined in the false crusade against Garrison, in which they appear out of character with themselves. That crusade should have been left to the ed them, will do great execution. They affirmsupport of its originators—the pro-slavery priests and 1. That silence is, and may justly be, construed into their tools, of New-England. They pretended friend-

present condition, it will be necessary for him to go to do their duty on this subject. nto their conventions and meetings, and rebuke them, 2. That slaveholding is 'a heaven-daring sin' church, the 'bulwark,' is left to retain all its organ- those who practise it, o penly reject Christ, and plain ell cannot see this : he is in the bulwark, and must these are found almost every religious denomination ious decorum of the age,' or he will be very unpopu- professors of religion. lar indeed. Yours in haste.

True in 1836, and in 1842 not false. ALETHES

Anti-Slavery Fair.

The Concord Female Anti-Slavery Society will

Littleton, Sudbury, Carlisle, Westford, and all the neighboring towns make an effort to attend, and in- To the Abolitionists of Boston and Vicinity. and the novelty of the enterprise in this vicinity, will Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, appointed to make prepaent to the sufferings of the bondman at this moment India emancipation, have resolved to recommend to toiling under the burning sun of the South, with no the abolitionists of Boston and its immediate vicinity, abolitionists, it is unnecessary to say more. Let us adjoining towns in an ANTI-SLAVERY PICK-NICK, to be

swords. Concord, July 19, 1842.

sixpence.

Frederick Donglass.

The General Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society requests FREDERICE DOUGLASS to be in Philadelphia, on Saturday, 30th inst., in order to attend the eting of the Eastern Penn. A. S. Society, to be holden in Norristown on the first of August.

First of August in Providence

We are requested to state, that there will be public anti-slavery meetings held in Providence, R. I. on the afternoon and evening of the 1st of August. Afteron meeting to commence at 4 o'clock.

Jeshua R. Giddings.

The expulsion of Mr. Giddings from the U. S. House of Representatives seemed to be, for the time but his prompt re-election and return to the House humbled that power in the dust. His constituents punity commit crimes, which others may not boldly reprove, without violating the fastidious decorum of the age, we commend our brother W. L. Garrison, and the Liberator, to the hearts of all who love the Gospel of Peace.

The constituents dust, the course, in regard to the case of the Creole; and, if we are not mistaken, they instructed him to present again to the House the resolutions on that subject, which had subjected him to censure, and to the necessity of vacating his seat in that body. Since his return to Congress, we (in common bold and fearless manner. His first position was, that the fastidious decorum of the age shelters vice from see him offering the resolutions aforesaid,—whether instructed to do so or not,-and demanding action upon the same ; but, up to this hour, we have waited in vain. We believe it was stated in the Emancipator, some weeks ago, that Mr. Giddings intended to do the deed, but would take his own time for it. The res he employs to destroy sin? Certainly, opportunity that presented itself on his return; for an innocent and laudable act? Of course, if he wil 'behave himself,' the southern 'overseers' will gra reduced them to the terrible necessity of sending him back again to Ohio, as one too stubborn to wear the yoke and chains of a slave. It seems to us that he ought not to have waited the sixtieth part of an hour nemies of Mr. G. fallen under the influence of this House, the repeal of its vote of censure. To make nince, in which Mr. Goodell refers to the meeting of neither have a brave appearance, nor produce the lethe New-England A. S. Convention, and introduces gitimate effect that belongs to the act. Perhaps there are sound and valid reasons for this delay, and th friends of liberty would be glad to know them, if any dings, and cannot believe that he is influenced by any feelings of timidity, or that he has committed any other error than that of judgment as to the mos suitable time when to try the temper of the House, in

Church Action.

We are always glad to have an opportunity to re cord, in our columns, instances of uncompromisin years past, that it is only for such action to become Wm. Goodell once could converse, in regard to general throughout the free States, to destroy that as the religion of the land shall become, in deed and once directed, and mark the sinner-but he can still they deny its power; and the way in which every true-hearted advocate of emancipation will be able t In the speech to which I have referred, upon the detect the imposture will be to judge of the tree by its

The following resolutions were recently adopted by

sion of the course of Wm. Lloyd Garrison. Never, for a moment, amid the smoke and dust of battle, has this path been obscured or dubious. Whoever else has wavered or faltered, it was not he. Whoever else Resolved, That we believe the time has fully come

the oppressed.

Resolved, That we cannot hereafter receive to ou

These are excellent resolutions, which, if practically carried into execution by the church which has adopt

their tools, of New-England. They pretended friend-ship to freedom, but their confessed hatred of its early construed by the South? What more do slaveholdand able champion should have condemned them in ers require of the North, than silence in relation to the estimation of all honest men. It would so have their horrible atrocities? The command of God is, done, but for the 'paramount obligations' of sectari- in every such case, to cry aloud, and spare not; and all who have any humanity (to say nothing of relig-I am not a warm admirer of Foster's way of preaching abolition, if any other course can be pursued; but I Church' has never failed to lift up its voice against honestly believe that, with all his eccentricity, he is do- oppression; for into it no slaveholder, and no apolo ing more to advance the cause of abolition than all the gist of slavery, have ever entered; but, as yet, few of New-England clergy. And so long as they occupy their our multitudinous sectarian organizations have begun

in the name of outraged humanity. They can get into a meeting of a popular character, and resolve not that the American people are apostates from the that slavery is a sin of the first magnitude-and re- christian faith, and traitors to liberty. All they who solve to vote it down at the ballot-box-while the persist in committing this sin, or in fellowshipping ized power against freedom. The eagle-eyed Good- ly show that they are the worst of infidels; and among be a little conservative, and confer with the fastid- in the land, and a large majority of the clergy and 3. That, henceforth, no christian, countenance

fellowship will be given by the church, either to slaveholders, or to those who encourage and uphold slaveholders. And who are the last named? Are they not, pre-eminently, those who receive to their communion the enslavers of their fellow-men, as dishold a FAIR, in Concord, (Mass.) on the 3d of Au-ciples of Christ? It is plain, therefore, that the church gust. A great variety of useful and ornamental arti- in Barre, if it means to bear a consistent testimony, cles, many of them from friends in Europe, will ren- cannot be connected with any ecclesiastical organizader the Fair attractive to all. Every description of tion, but must stand independently on its own foundachildren's clothing, worsted work, bags, caps, toys, tion, and refuse to acknowledge, as a christian body, paintings, engravings, books, &c., will be sold nearly every 'Evangelical Church' which has not openly or quite at cost. The refreshment table will be well and faithfully espoused the anti-slavery enterprise supplied with ice creams, and other delicacies. There This is to take high ground-or, rather, it is to ac will be music in the Hall, at intervals, during the from principle, in the fear of God, and to carry out the day and evening. The people of Concord and the great command, in this particular- Whatsoever ye neighboring towns are invited to attend. Admittance would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them.' With such a church, anti-slavery has neve Will not the friends of the slave in Lexington, had, and never can have, any warfare.

duce others to come? The low prices of the articles, The Committee of the Board of Managers of the be a strong inducement to those who may be indiffer- rations for a celebration of the anniversary of West other motive to labor than the fear of the lash. To that they unite with the abolitionists of Dedham and again units, as it days lang spee, in the cause of lib-erty; though now we trust in God, not in guns and to be hoped that the friends of the slave in the city will not be backward in embracing this delightful opportunity for an interchange of our rejoicings on this glorious occasion.

All persons willing to assist in carrying out this plan are requested to report themselves at No. 25 Cornhill, immediately.

The Brig Laurel, Capt. Drinkwater, which sailed from Portland on the 27th of June for Sidney, returned on Sunday last, after being out three weeks, being unable to proceed on her voyage in consequence of the dense fog which she encountered.

We are informed that an emigrant, name unknown, was drowned in the Bay on Tuesday evening, having accidentally walked off the wharf—more than a hundred sovereigns in gold were found on his person.—To-ronto Patriot.

Accident .- On Monday, the Fourth, as two men named Meckin and Brewsier, were engaged in firing a howitzer in this village, the piece was accidentally discharged before they were ready. Meckin was killed on the spot, being horribly mutilated, and Brewster had both arms blown off below the elbow, his eyes nearly blown out and was otherwise injured. His arms have since been amputated near the snout-der; his sufferings are very great, and his recovery is extremely doubtful. Meckin has a wife and several extremely doubtful. Meckin has a wife and several children at the poor-house, and he was taken there and buried at the expense of the county. Brewster has also a wife, and several children grown up. Both the unfortunate men had been drinking treely of intoxicating drinks.—Lockport Courier.

Accident on the

Accident on the 4th.—A melancholy accident took place at Chateauguay, on the 4th. Three men were horribly mutilated by the discharge of a cannon. Their names we learn from Dr. Nelson are, Mason, Hogeboom, and Clark. The two first were engaged in loading the piece, when the charge took fire, and Mason had both his hands blown off, and died, we understand, on Tuesday. Hogeboom lost three of his fingers, and is likely to recover. Clark was standing several rods from the gun, and was hit by the ing several rods from the gun, and was hit by the ramrod, and is supposed to ha jury.—Clinton County Whig.

Sad Accident.—The New-York Evening Post says:

As the Grand-street ferry boat was passing over last
night, about half-past 10 o'clock, it encountered a
small row-boat, containing three men and three females. The boat was instantly upset, and in the
darkness it was impossible to render any assistance to
the females, and they were drowned. The men were saved. The names of the persons drowned we cilia Williams, Sarah-Ann Smith, and Eliza last person was a widow, and she has left four

Charles F. Mitchell .- This man, who, for some time past, has been in the State of Ohio, a fugitive from justice in the State of New-York, was on Saturday evening arrested in this city, and committed to Moyamensing, to await process from the city of New-York, to which place he will be taken to receive the sentence of the Court.—Philad. Gaz.

Warlike Rumor from Mexico.—The New-Orleans courier of the 16th inst. contains the following items: 'We are told that a letter from the city of Mexico, received here this morning via Havana, mentions that fears were entertained in Mexico, that the American minister would withdraw, in which case President Santa Anna intended to declare war immediately against the United States

Insurrection - The Nashville Union of the 28th of

'There was a rmmor in the city yesterday, of a servile insurrection in one of the northern counties of Alabama. We have no particulars.'

Extract of a letter received in this city from the Hon. Waddy Thompson, dated Mexico, June 6: 'I have the pleasure to inform you that I have re-ceived assurances to day, that the Texan prisoners will all be released in a few days.'

DREADFUL STEAMROAT EXPLOSION -A terrible steamboat explosion occurred about twenty-one miles from Montreal on the river St. Lawrence, the 9th inst. The steamer Shamock, while between Lachine and Pointe Claire, burst her boiler and the boat was sunk immediately. There were 120 persons on board; fifty-eight of whom lost their lives and many were wound-ed. The passengers were mostly English, Irish, and

ANOTHER! One of the most dreadful and fatal Agorians: One of the bloom steamboat explosions that ever occurred on the western waters, happened on Sunday, the 3d inst. The steamboat Edna collapsed both of her flues near the mouth of the Missouri river. Over sixty persons were scalded; about 44 of whom have since died. The Accident .- Oliver M. Smith, Esq., a lawyer of high

Accusent.—Onver M. Smith, Esq., a lawyer of high standing in Charleston, S. C., was thrown from his carriage on the 11th instant, and immediately killed. The accident was caused by the carriage coming in contact with a wagon when driving at a rapid pace. He was a native of Haverhill, N. H.

On the 1st inst. the lightning struck a house near Hudson, N. Y. demolished a silver watch which hung over the mantlepiece, and slit a comb in a woman's hair, but did her no injury!

We understand that two or more of the mills at Lowell have been stopped, and that between two and three thousand factory girls are thus thrown out of employment.

H. W. W. returns his thanks to G. S. B. for the songs of ' E. D. H.' so kindly furnished for the Anti-Slavery Pic-Nic; and regrets that their late reception precluded their insertion in that work. They will appear in the Liberator.

C. M. B. is informed that Spencer's Poems, in 5 vols. 8 vs. bound in muslin, may be obtained for \$5,50.

MARRIED—At Lowell, July 1st, Mr. Charles C. Green, to Miss Frances H. Whipple, Editor of the Fall River Wampanoag.

At Fall River, James Ford Esq., Editor of the Fall Monitor, to Miss Hannah Weaver.

In Philadelphia, June 30th, by Rev. Charles W. Gardner, Mr. Wilkinson Jones of Charleston S. C. to Miss Margaret Agrangements of Charleston S. C. to Miss Margaret Agrangements of Charleston S. C.

Miss Margaret Armstrong of Pittsburgh, Pa

In this city, Sunday, July 10th, by Rev. Frederick T. Gray, Mr. John Andrews to Miss Frances Mitch At Nantucket, on the 15th inst. by Rev. Robert F.

Walcutt, of Dennis, Hon. David Joy to Miss Charlotte, eldest daughter of Isaac Austin, Esq. of N.-all

Accompanying this pleasant piece of intelligence, we received a very liberal supply of the wedding cake; but, though duly appreciating the gift, it is not on that account that we wish our esteemed friends, who have thus, like kindred drops, mingled their affections and destinies into one, all possible felicity in their new position. We regret to state, in this connexion, that, on Monday last, (being on a visit to this city,) their lives were put in imminent jeopardy. On that day, they took a ride to that beautiful place, Mount Auburn, and as they were returning, the axletree broke, throwing the carriage upon the horse, which frightened him, and he set off at full speed: 'The couple were thrown out, and Mr. Joy, having become entangled with the reins, was drawn a considerable distance, but, fortunately, neither of the party sustained any very serious injury. The carriage, however, was broken to pieces, and the horse ran almost a mile with the shafts before he was stopped.-Ed. Lib.

> · Friend after friend departs : Who has not lost a friend? There is no union here of her That finds not here an end.

That ahos not nere an end.

That abiding faith, upon which rests the Christian's hope, disarms death of its terrors, and smiles at the power of the grave, was sweetly and brightly evidenced by her, whose death we mournfully announce, MARY, youngest daughter of the late JAMES FORTER, died in this city, on Saturday morning, the 16th inst., after a short but severe illness. It were no false praise to say of the deceased, that she possessed, in striking similitude, that dignified greatness of soul, which marked, in peculiar eminence, her late illustrious father.

which marked, in poculiar eminence, her late illustrious father.

Possessed of a well-balanced and cultivated mind, and clear and ready perception of right, matured moral sensibilities, and strong adherence to principle, she exemplified those unfailing and beautiful traits of the dignity, purity, candor and justice of a truly virtuous heart.

R. P.

Philadelphia, July 18th, 1842.

RRISTOL COUNTY.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

The annual meeting of the Bristol County AntiSlavery Society will be held in New-Bedford, by adjournment, on Monday, August 8th, commencing at
10 o'clock. Let every Society in the county immediately appoint large delegations to attend this important meeting; and where there is no Society, let every
individual, who has a true love for the slave's
cause, come and take part with us in the good work.
Able advocates of the cause will be present from
Boston and elsewhere, to add interest to the meetings.

WM. C. COFFIN, Sec'ry.

New-Bedford, July 20.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION AT NAN-TUCKET.

An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held at Nan-ucket, commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of

August.

The friends of freedom among us cordially invall who are so disposed, without distinction of color or peculiar views as to the mode of abolislavery, to be present, and to participate in ceedings of the meeting.

Nantucket, July 20, 1842.

Boarding School for Girls.

MR. JAIRUS LINCOLN

Ladies in the Country

POCKET BOOKS.

BOARDING HOUSE

FOR COLORED SEAMEN.

CAN receive in his family a few where they will be instructed which are usually taught, and where ceive kind attention. Terms for be

WILL find it for their advantage to Will. find it for their advantage to sea Combs for alteration or exchange DAN'S, No. 2 Milk street, second door ington-street, where they will find over a patterns from which to cheoze, and at

THE subscriber offers for sale a lected assortment of Pocket B

The subscriber begs leave to infi

on temperance principles, at No. 5, So (first house below the Bethel Chare

(hrst house below the betnet Church,) happy to receive their patronage. No p spared on his part to make their situation satisfactory. The rules of the house will

ance with good order and the principles of m CHRLES A. BATTIR No. 5, Sun Court Stret, B. Boston, Juke 8, 1842.

W E propose to publish in Boston, a Papshall be devoted to the advocacy of gion. Many will say, in the outset, this gular; for all the religious periodicals with land is surfeited, profess to advocate Bible Baptist, Pedo-Buptist, Methodist, Episcopel, rian Universitist Co. Sci. 11.

rian, Universatist, &c. &c., all, all, how and discordant they may be with easi of the Bible as their oracle, and the princip vocate as Bible principles: thus falsifying evident proposition, 'that things equal to same thing, are equal to one another.' I shall be singular: and while we shall ourselves with either of these names, a tend expressly for the 'faith once delic

tend earnestly for the 'faith once del saints,' and endenvor to keep 'the unity in the bond of peace.' On the subject

are the uncompromising advocates of the only mode: on Fellowship, or C take sides with Jesus Christ, (will you extend the hand of fellowship to all

received, substituting union with Chris of fellowship, for the various theorie church is now divided: net Open Com

as we understand it, embraces all who are

all concerning whom satisfactory evidentained that they belong to the clurch, body of Christ. On Slavery, Intemperature other questions of Moral Reform, the vent, and abolition, we pledge ourselve the truth, as we understand it. Content cussion we shall studiously and persentents of the content of the con

cussion we shall studiously and person

knowing that they are productive of a

good, unless conducted in a christian spi xistence or absence of which we shall

existence or nosence of which we shall at the prerogative of judging. Missimary foreign and domestic, will receive a duest attention. In Politics, we belong to no are Christians. In Religion, we belong but that 'sect that was every where spake and design to be the followers of Christ. of news, foreign and domestic, will be ser week to week. It remains to be seen, how we shall be and what we shall do. Feet

we shall be and what we shall do. For t

and wait the expression of the minds of Zinn for its publication. The price will be \$2.00

first number. The first number will be used soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is the to warrant its publication, which we hope wilk the first of August. For it typographical appear we can only pledge ourselves to make it legals. I communications may be addressed (post park).

R. B. HANOUT

THE subscriber has opened a good Boardings for Seamen, on the total abstinence pum which it shall be his constant endeavor to cook

the best possible manner, to the satisfiction boarders, and the banishment of every thin

immoral character. No drinking or sweams allowed, but order and quietude will character arrangements of his house. He solicits the part of all those seamen who are friendly to the

WOULD announce to the citizens the surrounding country, that he coveries in the art of healing, which

portance to the sick and afflicted of every Doctor Cannon, therefore, invites all wish boring under disease of any kind, to all: No. 6 Vernon-street. All persons at Deafness, or old ulcers of the internal ear larly invited to call, and be relieved from agreenable complaints.

agreeable complaints.

N. B. Dr. Cannon would solicit such

given over by others, as being best calcula monstrate the superior power of the refor

on of good morals and the cause of reform.

May 20. THOMAS DRUMNOM.

DR. H. CANNON,

REFORMED PHYSICIAN,

Seamen's Boarding House,

245 Ann-Street, Boston

Cambridgeport, Mass., July 1, 1842.

for its publication. The price will be vance, payment to be made on the re-

ZION'S PILGRIM.

The first number will b

we shall content ourselves with is

rian, Universalist, &c. &c., all.

PROSPECTUS

seamen as may visit Boston, excellent Boarding House for

No. 2 Milk-street, 2d door from Was

ceive kind attention. Terms and washing, \$3 50 per week. Hingham, July 8.

POETRY.

The following effusion is from the pen of gifted female writer, and was solicited for publication in the Liberator by a worthy friend in Bath. We shall be pleased to receive other favors from the same source.-Ep. Lin.

For the Liberator. SEND. SEND THE WARNING FORTH

· Cry aloud; spare not; lift up thy voice like trumpet, and shew my people their transgressions, and the house of Jacob their sins. —Isaich 58, 1.

If we have whispered truth, "If we have whisper to longer;
Whisper no longer;
Speak as the tempest doth,

Whisper no more! Nay, send the warning forth In trumpet-tones; and thro' the length and breadth Of this proud, guilty land, let truth be told. Man may not hoar it-he may close his ears Against the friendly warning, as of old, When Noah preached, and men refused to hear. Paged he for that? No: faithful to his God, Patient and long-enduring, he toiled on, Till the time fully came, and vengeance burs In one engulphing deluge o'er the world. Thus with the dwellers in the plain,-they acorned The voice of warning and reproof, and died. And when the Prince of Peace walked upon earth And preached repentance, man refused to hear. And thus, even now, man will not hear the voice That calls to justice and to penitence. We cannot wish to force them, for that power God never gave to man; but we must speak-For so hath God commanded; and he saith. Cry ye aloud; spare not; my people shew The sine they have committed-let them see How much, with all their boasted sanctity, Their high pretensions, and their lengthened prayers Their long subscription lists to send the Word Abroad to other lands; while in their midst, Their dark-browed brother lifts his tearful eye, And asks for life in place of lingering death, How much sin reigns within their hearts; and there, Love, the fulfilling of the law, is not. Well may they send the Gospel hence, far hence : What want they with it? When its preachers com With light, and truth, and love from heaven, to break The midnight darkness of their souls, how quick The selfish powers 'gainst holy truth rebel! Then let them send abroad the glorious Word To those who will receive it-for heart-sick And weary are they of its just reproofs, Its awful warnings, and its curse to sin. And let them do it as a Christian act. If so they choose :- but if they fandly think That they have wrapp'd so closely round their hea Deception and concealment, that no eve Can pierce its ample folds, they've yet to learn, Despite the pure and spotless robe of white, The blackness of hypocrisy is seen; And infidelity, with open eye, Looks on, and laughs, and gains new strength for sin And when a brother, with a soul deep read In spiritual truth, and taught from heaven, Comes forth, and, with a heart replete with love, -Who meets a brother wheresoe'er he turns,-And worships God, the Lord and Sire of all, Yet dares, with impious tongue, even to assert That sin within the church hath found a home-That they, whom men ordained, should be the lords Over God's heritage, have power to sin, And have, even as ourselves, deceitful hearts, That lead them oft to sacrifice the truth Upon the altar of expediency, and join In a firm compact with oppression's friends. Loud is the cry against him; and where power Is joined to rage, what page of history, Of barbarous ages, wears so black a line?
'Spare not,' th' Almighty saith; 'shew them their sin ! at the dread tribunal, when all hearts Are open to each other, and all acts E'er done on earth-the long forgotten deeds Of by-gone years come up before the soul, Then will the memory of the warning voice, And the returned contempt, be present too. Oh ! can it be, that nught of earth has power To bind the spirit that the Lord hath freed? Shall threats, and mockings, and imprisonment The severed hearts, the ties of friendship rent, The burying wave, the sword, the lash, the stake, Or whate'er man's worse nature may invent-Shall these deter us from the path He trod. Who was our Leader in the Holy War? Let us not quail-for great is our reward :-

From the Friend of Man. THE FALLEN CHAMPIONS OF LIBERTY.

H. W. H.

A quiet peace that tyrants seek in vain-

The spirit saith, ' Remember them in bonds

As with them bound,' partaking of their w

Shall we, in gentle whispers only, speak

The words of warning by Jehovah given

Can we expostulate as for our lives,

Bath, Me., 1842.

And with such feelings can our hearts be calm?

Our liberty, our dearest privileges, Our inborn rights, in whispers? Hath God willed

That blasphemy should louder speak than truth?

Touched by a spark from heaven, the holy work,

Where sin abounds, let truth much more abound !

Sounds there not now in every human heart,

" Cry ye aloud; spare not; lift up the voice;

A cloudless prospect of eternal rest.

I sing not of those who at Marathon fell, Where the spear and the shield rang the Persian death-knell: Nor of those who were slain on New-England's free

shore,

Where a thousand brave souls dyed the soil with their gore.

A Lundy, a Lovejoy, a Folien, inve fled From the scenes of their strife to the bourne of the dead ;

A Chandler, a Legget, a Ladd, are no more, They were borne from the field ere the struggle wa o'er. All harmless, all bloodiess, they're borne to their res

To the home of the martyr, the land of the blest; And the toil-worn, the wo-worn, the perishing slave Shall wail for their fate as he weeps o'er their grave. They are gone, but the spirit of freedom survives, That burn'd in their bosoms, and fam'd in their live

And that spirit, aroused, shall ne'er slumber again, Till the bondman is freed from his cankering chain. Till the throne of the tyrant shall crumble to dust,

Till the sceptre he bears shall be eaten with rust, Till the wrongs of the captive are numbered and o'er And the crushed ones of earth are trampled no more Then rest you, ye champion friends of the slave,

No column, in grandeur, may rise o'er your grave; But your names, they shall live in the deeds you have done,

When the battles of TRUTH and of FREEDOM are

THE GUILT OF INJUSTICE. Oh, mother ! 'tis a fearful thing, A human heart to wrong-To plant a sadness on the lip, Where smiles and peace belong

In selfishness or callous pride, The sacred tear to start-Or lightest finger dare to press Upon the burdened heart. And doubly fearful when a child Lifts its imploring eye,! And deprecates the cruel wrath, With childhood's pleading cry.]

NON-RESISTANCE.

Here is one of the latest exhibitions of American Christianity. Is it any thing better than pure, un-

From the Newport Herald of the Times, Extra. The Reception of the Newport Artillery by their Townsmen. Thursday, May 19, 1842.

On the arrival of the Artillery company, from their service against the insurgents, in Providence they were met by about one hundred and fifty of their fellow citizens, under arms, and by a large body without arms, who formed a military and civic eacort. The procession moved from the place of landing, at the head of Long Wharf, and proceeded forthwith to Printty Church, to offer the tribute of public thanks into the Cold for his greatly and of public thanksgiving to God, for his speedy and bloodless suppression of the late alarming insurrection against the State. All the Protestant clergy in town were present among the procession. Old town were present among the procession. Old Trinity never presented such an array of serious,

yet happy countenances. Among the military vol-unteers were many fathers, whose sons were among the members of the Artillery.

The services were commenced by a masterly vol-untary on the organ, by Mr. Taylor; after which, the choir chanted the Gloria in Excelsis.' The 'Te Deum' was then said by the Rev. Francis Vinh, Rector of the church, who then offered prayed thanksgiving from the incomparable Liturgy He then read from the 13th chapter of Romans, be ginning with 'Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers; for there is no power but of God; the powers that be are ordained of God. Whoso-ever, therefore, resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God, and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation. For rulers are not a terror to good works, but to evil, &c. This selection from holy scripure was judged to be appropriate for holy scripture was judged to be appropriate for the occasion, and remarkably applicable to the late insurgents. We hope they will 'mark, learn, and inwardly digest it.' After this, followed the hymn 'for public mercies and deliverances,' which was sung to 'Old Hundred,' with great feeling, by the choir and congregation. The Rev. Mr. Vinton then ascended the pulpit, and delivered an address, in ef-

Fellow-Citizens-We meet on an occasion of unusual and solemn interest. Our hearts are beating with combined affections of pious gratitude and fraternal admiration. We are rendering the tribute of honor to the band of our brothers who responded

As a speaker, she is truly remarkable. She new of honor to the band of our prothers wno responded promptly to the midnight call of their country, To Arms! and resolutely marched to the rescue and defence of our assaulted State. We are offering arms all prejudice instanter, and you feel the state of the property of t

detities. A truer and hoher devotion signalized our fathers, who adjourned their Congress to the sanctuary, to present themselves before God. We have obeyed the suggestions of the religious principle, which springs spontaneously in the breast of pagan and christian man, and followed the pious example of our patriotic forefathers. The movement that brings us hither, is the impulsive gushing of our warm affections. We need not the authority of example. We follow the feelings of our hearts as warm affections. We need not the authority of ex-ample. We follow the feelings of our hearts as Christians and as men. We bless God for the quick will be rounded off with great beauty, leaving a deep

law is its regulator; government its protection; re-ligion its sanctifier; and God its author. He commands us 'to obey the powers that be;' and our civil allegiance is therefore an imperative duty. Until those powers, by their tyranny and fraud, in-terrupt our pursuit of holiness and happiness, we are bound to maintain them. The government of this State has not forfeited its right to our allegiance. Its authority is sanctioned by God's command. It was assaulted by an armed insurrection. Our lives were threatened. Our laws were defied. Our liberty was jeoparded. And if the principles by which the insurgents attempted to disguise and give va-lidity to their designs, were to prevail, the horrors of revolution and anarchy would have desolated the land, and the altars of freedom and Christianity would be involved in the ruin of our country. Such was the prospect, the startling, dreadful prospect. The sun has scarcely made his diurnal revolution, since no other view than this was in the future. The alarm was sounded, the tocsin rang at midnight, and these young men aroused from their sleep, and for the post of action, and marched manfully to defend the State. The father gave his hasty blessing, the mother pressed her son to her beating heart; sisters printed the warm kiss on the man'y brow, and the wife embraced her husband as step was firm, their aspect was calm, and their heart was resolute. They were leaving the objects of their deepest domestic love, to obey the summons of authority, to sustain their country, and defend their deepest domestic love, to obey the summons of authority, to sustain their country, and defend their deepest domestic love, to obey the summons of a classification here, of course, except to notice authority, to sustain their country, and defend their deepest domestic love. their assembly on that memorable night. authority, to sustain their country, and defend their fellow-citizens. There was no faltering in this trial of their souls; and though principle and feeling were in conflict, duty triumphed over passion, and though a conflict, duty triumphed over passion, and there is a causing a diversion from anti-slavery is a present relative to notice it as causing a diversion from anti-slavery labor. It is nothing in favor of this agitation, or any other that it diminishes interest in such a cause as anti-slavery. Anti-slavery is a present relative to notice it as causing a diversion from anti-slavery labor. It is nothing in favor of this agitation here, of course, except to notice it as causing a diversion from anti-slavery labor. It is nothing in favor of this agitation here, of course, except to notice it as causing a diversion from anti-slavery labor. It is nothing in favor of this agitation, or any other than the course of the course, except to notice it as causing a diversion from anti-slavery labor. It is nothing in favor of this agitation, or any other than the course of the course, except to notice it as causing a diversion from anti-slavery labor. It is nothing in favor of this agitation, or any other than the course of the course in conflict, duty triumphed over passion, and they pre-pared for warfare with the cheerfulness and alacrity which distinguishes them in providing for their fam-lies. The prayers which, I know, were ascending audibly from the bed-side of home, were united at

aspirations which issued from the busy alarm-post. The probability of impending death rallied memory to the past, and lifted the veil of a near eternity.

to the past, and inted the very of the While they hastily repaired their conscious wrong doings, and invoked forgiveness, these young men with assiduity, and

continued their preparations with assiduity, and went forth 'with their lives in their hands,' to en-

gage in the severities of civil war, with deluded and desperate, but still compassionated insurgents. Fellow-citizens: what is the prospect now that dawns again upon us? Instead of the dark and sight of anarchy and strife, the laws are sustained, and peace restored. Instead of conflagration and distress, we behold the unmolested hearth, and the happy family. Instead of a prostrate Constitution, and disgraced laws, the State remains in slavery summons us to a reformation of character and to active philanthropy. Therefore I like it above all that is abroad in the earth. It calls us to active its integral strength, and in all the majesty of vin-dicated sovereignty. Instead of the riot of unchain-ed passions, and the decrees of reckless despotism, duty, to-day. we behold the preservation of the safeguards of our liberties. Instead of the triumph of the dogmas of political fanaticism, and the conspiracy of aspiring demagogues, we discern their defeat and downfall, overthrown by the indignant voice of an insulted people, and crushed by the presence of loyal and reolved freemen. Government, the institution of the Most High, is victorious over anarchy. Liberty has Order has overcome the fury of individual will, and religion once more beams upon our homes and altars. The frown of God that ed our destiny, has disappeared in the radi-And, to crown our joy, all these glorious results are accomplished without the spilling of blood, without the defiling of our land! Shall we be at a loss to account for these blessings? O, Sirs! we owe them account for these blessings? O, Sirs! we owe them account for these blessings? He sold! He obeyed Gerrit Smith's instructions to the told! He obeyed Gerrit Smith's instructions to the wards of repentance, and the fruit of prayer. They are the royal and gratuitous gifts of a merciful God, through the mediation of a meritorious Saviour.—To Him, therefore, be the praise and the glory, now and forever. And let us le tue of contrition to dispel Divine judgment. As a nation, we have no existence, except in this world, and therefore the retribution of national sin is inflicted in this life. If we would avoid the doom so lately impending over us, let us renounce our public irreligion, and turn heartily to the Lord our God. Let the piety and patriotism of this day not evaporate with the occasion that discloses them, but be the motives of our future legislation, and the fixed and steady principles of our public and private ac-

But, young men! members of the Artillery comwe do not forget what God has wrought, pany! we do not for throught your instrum mindful of our obligat tude. Your behaviour has elicited the admiration and gratitude of your fellow-citizens. I stand here in the two-fold capacity of a minister of Jesus Christ, and the representative of your townsmen, to thank you for your good conduct in favor of liberty and law, to welcome you home in the name of God and your country. You have given your aid to their nentality-we cannot be un-

righteous cause. I welcome you in behalf of the aged, whose declining years you have smoothed to the grave. I welcome you in the name of woman, whose guardians you have been, and whose presence here signifies the approbation I would fain ex-press. I welcome you in the stead of children whom you have not only protected, but whom you have taught, by your patriotic example, the lesson of unselfish courage and conservative republicanism. Let your religion ever be to 'fear God,' and your politics to 'honor the sovereign law,' And, above all, seek a personal interest in your Divine Saviour, and devote your lives henceforth as His soldiers and serants in the spiritual warfare against your spiritual

Go, now, to your expecting families! to those dear ones who have prayed for you in your absence, and through whose prayers you are doubtless restored to your homes with victory, with honor, and in safety. And may the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God, and of his Son Jesus Cheister Lord. hrist our Lord. AMEN.

The address being ended, the choir chanted the indredth Psalm, and the congregation were dis nundredth Psaim, and the congregation were dis-missed, to re-form the procession, which escort-ed the company to their Hall, whence they were dispersed to their respective families. It was a proud day for Newport and Rhode-Island.

MISCELLANY.

From the Nantucket Inquirer. Lucretia Mott.

The fact. Mr. Editor, that this lady requires a praise at the hand of any one, that she lives within

the temple of her own spirit with no care for the world's applause, and no fear of its censure, is not the least of the motives which prompt me to send you this passing notice. It needs not, perhaps, that any among us should be told that Mrs. Mott is now on a visit to Nan-

tucket-her native place, by the way-to which she is bound by many ties of affection and sympathy. when her gentle spirit has been moved to give utterance to its noblest thoughts. Althoughts in concert with societies with whom, have but little sympathy, and whose spirit I oft tie

er speaks unless she has something to say, and althe homage of public thanksgiving to the Almighty, the Lord of Hosts, and the God of our salvation, for his merciful protection of our brethren, and the seeses all that delicacy and refinement which constitute the brightest organization of her sex. She de-His merciful protection of our brethren, and the prosperous termination of our civil war.

It was the custom of pagan States to welcome their returning armies with exulting pseans, and to offer trophies of their triumph on the altars of their deitics. A truer and holier devotion signalized our fathers, who adjourned their Congress to the sanctular ary, to present themselves before God. We have a principle. ression, without bloodshed, of domestic insur-on. We thank Him for the noble conduct of and admitting her premises, there is no escape from her conclusion. As for her general style of speaking, I can only say, it is my beau-ideal of excellence. Everything, every word, look, gesture, is our answer; because in honoring them, we honor the cause which they were ready to uphold. That cause is the cause of government, of law, of liberty, of religion itself, and of God. Liberty is our birthright; law is its regulator; government its protection; religion its sanctifier; and God its commands us its call. rection. We thank Him for the none conduct of our fellow citizens, and especially for the prompt and efficient service, and safe return of this ancient and, admitting her premises, there is no escap for the rection. As for her general style

sour is stirred deeply, greams of light shoot from her eyes, and play about the countenance, until they are perfectly radiant with thought.

Such is a feeble expression of my ideas of Lucretia Mott, and why more do not flock to every place whose she may be heard, would be to me a content. where she may be heard, would be to me a mystery. were it not that so often

" Men's ears are closed, And shut their eyes; w en from on high the angels Listen, well-pleased, an ha eaver draw to earth.'

From the Herald of Freedom Thoughts on the Second Advent. I am afraid that some of our friends are so absorb there is such a year as 42, and that its passing hours and days are burdened with the groans and agonies of slavery. Now I have no sort of expecta-tion that any bodily eye will see Chrish here again, next year or any year—but if I were expecting Him or looking for any other awful and trying event, know no better preparation to make for it, of a pub lie sort, than to nush the abolition of slaver should feel that this nation was horribly unready to welcome Christ from the clouds, with 3,000,000 of his children bound hand and foot in brute slavery them in Their slavery. Anti-slavery is a present, palpable duty.

'Christ's coming' is a future event, at most. What we have to do with it, this year, I do not see. One of the disciples asked Christ a question when He was here—touching one of these same matters of futurity—which he answered by saying, 'What is that to thee? follow thou me.' So I say. Ply anti-slavery abolitication. that to thee? follow thou me.' So I say. Fly anti-slavery, abolitionists. Watch and pray at it, for ye know not what hour the Son of Man cometh. Be thus ready. And when He does come, it will be doubtless like a thief in the night for suddenness and unexpectedness. It can hardly be calculated, like an eclipse of the moon, nor will it be, I should apprehend such a sign in the sky that you might apprehend, such a sign in the sky that you might look at it through the telescope, or with the bodily eye. I have no inclination to meddle with the subject, or with any man's faith; only I deprecate its absorbing the humanity of abolitionists. Mankind are prone to rush out to gaze at these outward events, and to look any who for truth and duty events, and to look any where for truth and duty

From the Bangor Gazette. Fugitive Slaves.

We have received a letter from a gentleman who formerly resided in this city, and is now a citizen of a town in the interior of Ohio, from which we make the following extract. It shows conclusively things, at least; that slaves are a very uncertain kind of property, and that a state of liberty is always preferable to a state of slavery :

'I was called, a short time since, at midnight, t give shelter to a poor fugitive. Think you, I did it grudgingly? I have saved a drowning man from for his life, with the prayer upon his lips, 'God bless massa.' He was a noble looking fellow, and was as honest in taking a horse to aid him in his es-cape, as I should be to take a boat, without leave, to save a drowning friend.

Also, about the same time, I had the pleasure t serve another, a girl about 13 years of age. And another from New-Orleans, who, just before landing at Cincinnati, overheard inquiries made of the cap tain respecting him. He took to the yawl-boat—i being night—and escaped the hands of the fowler

Yesterday, two more came in to breathe, and to share in our sympathies. One of them was the last of twenty, from a plantation, who had escaped to the land of the free. Oh! these can tell you what slavery is, and draw from your eyes all the

your body.

There are two men here as white and as go

From the Pennsylvania Freeman. Honor to whom Honor.

From admission to the annual celebrations of the Protestant Sunday Schools held in this city for the last two years, the colored schools have been posi-tively prohibited.

The Catholic Sunday Schools, in their celebra-

Catholic Sunday Schools, in their celebrations, have freely admitted the colored schools, and ions made no distinction of complex

To the credit of the one, and the disgrace of the other, we make this record,

O. A. BROWNEON. A writer in the last number of the Biblical Repository, in an article on Trans-cendentalism, thus despatches Rev. O. A. Brown-

'Mr. O. A. Brownson might here be naturally

named, as being himself a variety altogether peculiar. But we shall not attempt to describe him. A preacher and a politician—a critic and a theologian—a determined reformer of all the present forms of society, and a stern defender of the powers that be—a vulgar demagogue and a teacher of esthetics—a philosopher of the spiritual and of the experiment a philosopher of the spiritual and of the experimen-tal school—he is beyond the powers of any one who would seek to portray him. As he is manifestly and avowedly in a state of continued transition-in a condition of perpetual becoming, but of never being -of unquestioned vigor of intellect, of no inferior capacity for investigation in the moral and intellectual sciences—possessed of surpassing facility and force in stating and defending his opinions—we can barely give his name as one of those who bear the name of Transcendentalists, without giving a history of the past transformations, or venturing upon a prophecy of what he is yet to be.' The Chamber of Commerce of Malaga has pub-

The Chamber of Commerce of Malaga has published a long address, condemning violently the proposal of emancipating the slaves in the Spanish colonies. It declares that such a measure, founded on mistaken principles of humanity, would be the ruin of these possessions, and that they (the members of the Chamber of Commerce of Malaga) would be unworthy the name of Spaniards, if they did not protest against it. The Chamber guards itself ngainst the imputation of being the advocates of against the imputation of being the advocates of negro slavery; but it contends that the rights of property in the islands are sacred, and that emanci-pation should be gradual and progressive. in such a manner as the colonists may approve of. The document then examines at much length the The document then examines at much length the state of the slave population in the islands of Cuba, Puerto Rico, &c., and concludes by protesting against the propositions made by Great Britain for the emancipating those slaves, the consequence of which would be fatal to the Antilles and other colonial possessions of Spain. [Nonsense

The Slave Trade.—Captain Bordon, of the whale ship Sally Ann, who arrived at this port on Saturday last, from St. Helena, has furnished us with a list, last, from St. Helena, has furnished us with a list, carefully compiled by a friend at that place, of the slave vessels and number of slaves captured by H. B. M. on the W. Coast of Africa, and taken to the island of St. Helena for adjudication, and condemned at that place during the period from July 3, 1840, to May 6, 1842. It cannot but excite surprise and indignation among our readers in learning of the great extent to which this nefarious practice is still carried on. The list before us includes thirty-two vessels, having on board at the time of their capture, no less than five thousand one hundred and thirty-nine slaves. Of these, 1736 have field: 1832 have been conveyed thousand one hundred and thirty-nine slaves. Of these, 1736 have died; 1332 have been conveyed to the Cape of Good Hope, 542 to Demerara, 120 to Jamaica, 201 to Trinidad; 193 have been apprenticed at St. Helena, and 1010 remain to be sent, in accordance with their choice, to the British colonies. Of the 34 slaverz, 28 were captured under Portuguese colors, 2 Brazilian, 1 Monte Video, and three English. Among the latter is the brig Cypher, formerly of Salem, Mass.—New-Bedford Mercury.

The Van Buren (Arkansas) Intelligencer of the ult. says :

'We learn that Col. Karney, with the dragoon "We learn that Col. Karney, with the dragoons, paid his respects a few days ago to the Seminoles, who recently arrived from Florida, and who became refractory at Webber's Falls. Wild Cat and his party were also there. Col. Karney told them they had to leave for their own country. They refused, and the troops forced them off. Some few of them, however, perhaps a hundred in all, broke away, and succeeded in concealing themselves in the woods, and yet remain in the Cherokee country; so says our informant."

Melancholy Accident.—The Pottsville Emporium records the following casualty at the celebration of the 4th of July at Mineraville. It seems that two young gentlemen, George Hafer, Jr., son of Mr. Geo. Hafer, of Muddy branch, near Llewellyn, and Wm. Lewis, of Mineraville, were engaged in loading and firing the cannon—exerting themselves very imprudently to discharge it fifteen times in ten minutes; but owing to inexperience in gunnery, or carelessness in not properly securing the vent, after the piece had become heated by repeated firing, and while they were in the act of ramming down a cartridge, an ex-

osion took place. Hafer received the charge in his side, horribly mu-Hafer received the charge in his side, norriby mu-tilating and mangling his person. The poor fellow was conveyed to his home, where he languished until evening, when he expired. Mr. Lewis had one arm dreadfully fractured and torn—the flesh on the other much mutilated—his face burnt and disfigured, and s person otherwise seriously injured; hi is deemed utterly hopeless.

Accident on the Fourth .- Samuel B. Shaw, of Lanes borough, Mass, was killed on the 4th inst. by the bursting of a cannon, to which he had applied the last match. A fragment of the iron entered his breast near the heart. He placed his hand upon the wound, ran a couple of rods, and fell, and expired in a few minutes.

Duonisius Lardner -We understand that this no orious individual intends to insult this moral and respectable community, by proposing to appear before our citizens as a public lecturer. If he can succeed our citizens as a public lecturer. If he can succeed in inducing any considerable portion of the fathers, and mothers, and wives, and daughters of Salem, to patronize a considerable patronize a convicted adulterer, still openly maintain patronize a convicted adulterer, still openly maintaining an illicit connexion with the guilty woman who has deserted her husband and children, we have formed a very incorrect estimate of the regard of our citizens for morality, and the decencies of social life. We hope the guilty pair will not pollute our city with their presence. Should they persist in it, we trust they will be treated with that silent contempt and directly are true to the stream of the second maintains. and disregard which a moral community ought to m ifest towards the insults of vice.—Salem Register.

From Africa .- We learn from Capt. Cook, of the From Africa.—We learn from Capt. Cook, of the brig Rapid, from the west coast of Africa, that the second expedition to the Niger had arrived at Sierra Leone about the 20th May last, and were making preparations to start immediately on their tour. Capt C. also states that the British cruisers had destroyed and burned some slave factories on the island of Ga-lena. In the affray, a white woman was killed.— Markets are very dull on the coast.

The last of the Natick Indians.—The last, and only survivor, of this tribe of Indians, is a girl of about 15 years of age. 'She is of pure Indian extraction, a native of Natick, and her ancesture were among the early inhabitants. She is large, well formed, and presents all the peculiarities of the Indian features. She has property under the charge of trustees which she has inherited.' The last of the Natick Indians .- The last, and only

Loss of Siz Lives .- Yesterday (Sunday) after a boat containing five young men, and two young wo men, was upset in our harbor, near the lighthouse or Staten Island, and the whole party but one were drowned. The names of those lost were M. Hoffann. John Stanford, R. Fountain, Daniel Hayner, Miss Thompson, and Miss Ray. The name of the one saved is Riley. The cause of this melancholy acci-dent has not transpired.—N. Y. Tribune.

Hail-Storm .- A very powerful and destructive hailof Lebanon, Ohio. Trees were uprooted, houses blown down, and the grain fairly beaten into the P. M., for Springfield.

A street fight occurred at Canton, Miss., a few days ago, between Mr. W. E. Dancy, and E. Surnau, which resulted in the death of the latter. The case was examined, and the killing declared jusifiable homicide. Icchergs.—The ship Angelique, from Amsterdam, which arrived this morning, passed, on the 20th June, in lat. 55 40, lon. 46 50, at least one hundred and fifty icebergs, from 15 to 100 feet high, and from 100 yards to I mile in length. June 22d, lat. 43 45, lon. 52 10, passed 4 more.—N. Y. paper.

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT LINE BETWEEN BOSTON

THE New York steamboat train will leave Work cester every day, (Sundays excepted,) on the arrival of the train which leaves Boston at 4 P. M., and will leave Norwich for Worcester and Boston, on the arrival of the steamer from New York.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS leave Norwich at 6 A. M., and 4 1-2 P. M. daily, ex pept Sundays.

Leave Worcester at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The trains leaving Normal and 4 P. M.

The trains leaving Norwich at 6 A. M. and Worcester at 9 1-2 A. M., and 4 P. M., connect with the trains of the Boston and Worcester and Western Railroads.

T. WILLIS PRATT, Sup't.

Equally free to all. NASHUA AND LOWELL RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday, March 14, the passenger trains will run, in connexion with the cars of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, as follows: Leave Boston at 7 and 11 A. M., and 2 and 5 3-4 P. M. Leave Nashua at 61-4 and 101-4 A. M., and 1 1-4 and 5 P. M. And 5 P. M.
Leave Lowell at 8 1-4 A. M., 12 1-4, 3 1-4 and 7
P. M., or immediately on the arrival of the cars from

All baggage at the risk of the owners

All baggage at the risk of the owners.
On the arrival of the ears at Nashua, stages leave for any part of New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, and Canada, via Concord, Keene, and Charlestown, N. H., Windsor and Brattleborough, Vt.
Books are kept at the stage offices, 9 and 11 Elm st, where seats can be secured in any of the coaches, and correct information obtained respecting any of the

stage routes
Passengers from Mason Village, New Ipswich,
Keene, Walpole, Bellows Falls, and Brattleboro, Vt.
daily, by 7 o'clock cars from Boston, through in one
day, and Albany and Saratoga second day.
ONSLOW STEARNS, Superintendent. stage routes Passengers

THumanity respected. BOSTON AND LOWELL RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday, March 14, the passenger I trains will run as follows, viz: Leave Boston at 7, A. M., 11, A. M.; 2 and 5 3-4, Leave Lowell at 7, A. M., 11, A. M.; 2 and 5 3-4,

P. M.

The morning and evening trains will stop for way passengers at the usual stations. CHARLES S. STORROW,
Agent Boston and Lowell Railrond Company.

A rile complexional distinction, enforced by bru-tal assaults. 'Hail Columbia, happy land'! BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON AND NEW-BEDFORD RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Tuesday, March 15, the passenger trains will run as follows: The United States Mail Train will leave Boston daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 o'clock, P. M.; and Providence daily, Mondays excepted, on the arrival of the mail train from Stonington

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS Leave Boston for Providence, Dedham, Tau nd New Bedford, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 A. M and 4 P. M.

Leave Providence for Boston, Taunton, New Bedford and Dedham, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Leave New Bedford for Boston and Providence daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 1-2 A. M., and 31-2 P.M. Leave Taunton for Boston and Providence, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 1-4 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M. W. RAYMOND LEE, Sep't.

Human rights not invaded. BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday, March 14, passenger trains will run daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows z: Leave Boston at 7 and 11 A.M. and 5 P.M. r Andover, Haverhill, Exeter, Newmarket and Do

ver.
Leave Dover at 5 and 101.2 o'clock, A. M., and 4 P. M., for Exeter, Haverhill, Andover, Boston,

owell and Nashua.

Passengers can be conveyed from Nashua and Low Passengers can be conveyed from Nashua and Low-ell to the stations on this read, by the trains which leave Lowell at 7 and 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.; and to Lowell and Nashua, by all the trains from Dover. The Depot in Boston is on Lowell street, and pas-sengers taking the cars of this railroad are subject to no detention by change of conveyance. Stagos leave Exeter or Dover on the arrival of the morning train from Boston, for nearly all parts of Maine, and the northern and eastern parts of New-Hampshire.

Merchandise trains run daily between Boston and CHARLES MINOT, Superintendent

T No exclusiveness. BOSTON AND WORCESTER RAILROAD SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THE accommodation trains run daily, except Sun days, as follows, viz:
Leave Boston at 7, A. M., 1, P. M., and 3, P. M.
The first and last trains connect with the Western The first and second Railroad

Leave Worcester at 6 A. M., half past 9 A. M., and The second and last trains connect with the Western and Norwich Railroads. will leave Boston at 4 o'clock, P. M. every day, (Sundays excepted,) stopping at Framingham, Worcester, NEW YORK STEAMBOAT TRAIN, VIA NOR

A mail train on Sunday will leave Worcester at 6 All baggage at the risk of the owner.

WILLIAM PARKER, Superintendent TAn odious distinction on account of color, and a llying propensity to earry it out. EASTERN RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. ON and after April 25th, Trains leave BOSTON, For Newburyport and Portsmouth, at 7, 10 1-4 AM, 5 PM. For Lynn at 7, 8 1-2, 10 1-4, AM, 12 1-4, 3 1-2 and Salem, 5, 7 PM. PORTSMOUTH,

vburyport, Salem and Boston, at 7 Al PM, 4 PM, or on the arrival of the Boat from Kennebec NEWBURYPORT, For Salem and Boston, at 8 AM, 1 1-2, 5 PM. For Portsmouth, at 9 AM, 12 M, 6 3-4 PM. SALEM, For Lynn and Boston, at 7 1-4, 9, 11 AM, 5 3-4 PM

For Newburyport and Portsmouth, 8, 11 AM, 53-4PM. MARBLEHEAD BRANCH.

Marblehead for Salem. Salem for Marblehead.

7, 8 3 4, 10 1 2 AM, 7 3 4, 91 4, 11 AM.

121-2, 21-4, 5, 7 PM. 1, 23-4, 53-4, 73-4 PM. JOHN KINSMAN.

F Equality of privilege. WESTERN RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. ON and after Monday, May 2, 1841, passenger trains run daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the Depot of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, as fol

Leave Boston at 6 1-2AM, and 3 1-4 PM, for Albany Leave Albany at 6 A. M., and 7 P. M.; for Boston. Leave Springfield at 2 1-2 and 6 1-4 A. M. and 1 1-2 P. M., for Boston.

blown down, and the grain fairly beaten into the earth. The track of the storm extended about two miles in width.

A friend who has just returned from Lebanon Springs, informs us that the buttonwood trees in that region have recently put forth their leaves, and they look as flourishing as ever, although till within a short time it was supposed they were dead.—Boston Trans.

Cunard Steamers.—A piece of plate was presented by certain citizens of Boston to Samuel Cunard, in approbation of his successful establishment of the line of mail steamers between that port and Liverpool.

A street fight occurred at Canton, Miss., a few days

Base of voctoristic and the analysis of Springfield.

The morning train from Boston arrive at Springfield at 11 3-4 A. M., arrive at New York at 7 P. M. arrive at New York at 5 A. M. The evening train from Boston arrives at Springfield at 11 3-4 A. M.

The morning train from Boston arrive at Springfield at 11 3-4 A. M. arrive at New York at 7 P. M. arrive at New York at 5 A. M.

The morning train from Boston arrive at Springfield at 11 3-4 A. M., arrive at New York at 7 P. M. arrive at New York at 5 A. M.

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The cars leave Albany for Vice at 7 P. M. The evening train from Boston arrive at Springfield at 11 3-4 A. M., are put the post of the pring field at 11 3-4 A. M., are put the post of the pring field at 11 3-4 A. M., are put the post of the pring field at 11 3-4 A. M., are put the post of the pring field at 11 3-4 A. M. are put the post of the pring field at 11 3-4 A. M. are put the post of the pring field at 11 3-4 A. M. are put the pring field at 11 3-4 A. M. are put the post of the pring field at 11 3-4 A. M. are put the pring fi

REV. BILLY HIBBARD'S VEGETABLE, ANTI-BILIOUS FAMILY PILLS. A LL who are acquainted with the Pills will do him the justice to

of the last men to impose upon the ue of these Family Pills has been stifest, that an extended description hardly needed. It is of more impi hardly needed. It is of more important public where they are to be had; and, are not held up as a specific for every they have counteracted and cured many stinate chronic diseases; and what they done, it is not improbable they can do up the language of the inventor:— An early the language of the inventor: - An use of these Pills will enable eve

use of these Pills will enable discussion, in all of complaints.

They are for sale wholesale and retail by 84 FOWLER, No. 25 High Street, Charlestons, sale agent. Also for sale by CHABLES is sale agent. Also for sale by CHABLES in PLE, bookseller, Newburyport. Price, 50 ct box. Where may also be had

REV. B. HIBBARD'S CARMINATIVE SALVE.

This Salve relieves and cures Felons, Bl Agues in the breast, Milk Cake, Aguen Ear-ache, Burns, Scalds, Corns, Salt Ries Swelling, King's Evil, Stiff Neck, Whoople and Caucher was a standard by and by the control of the salt of the sa and Cough occasioned by cold, toget other painful complaints—but it is is a poter, and, in such cases, self-praise ways. Price 25 cents per box.

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Hall, East-Hampton; James Munnos,
NEW-York.—Oliver Johnson, New-York.—Oliver Johnson, NetCharles S. Morton, Albany:—James C. I
ateles;—Thomas McClintock, Waterles PENNSYLVANIA.—H. C. Howell, Alleg Barker, Peru.

PENNSYLVANIA.—H. C. Howell, dill, Vashon, Pittsburg;—M. Preston, J. Mewilliamstown;—J. Briterprise;—Thomas Hambleton, Ra. Kent, Andrew's Bridge;—John Cos, Kome, M. M. Kim, Philadelphia; Joseph James M. M. Kim, Philadelphia; Joseph James M. M. Kim, Kim, Salem;—James dina;—Ahner G. Kirk, Salem;—James dira;—Lot Holmes, Columbiana;—Joseph James Columbiana;—Joseph James (Columbiana);—Joseph James (Col [SEE FIRST PAGE.]

FROM THE POSTMASTER GEFTS. Remittances by Mail.—A Postmaster mi, money in a letter to the publisher of a new pay the subscription of a third person, and letter if written by himself.

The Agents who remit money should alway nate the persons to whom it is to be credited.

W. Wil

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